The Anti-Slavery Bugle.

MARIUS R. ROBINSON, EDITOR. "NO UNION WITH SLAVEHOLDERS." ANN PEARSON, PUBLISHING AGENT.

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The Anti-Slavery Bugle.

Stenographically reported for the Liberator by Mr. Yerrington.

SPEECH OF WENDELL PHILLIPS,

AT THE

TWENTY FIFTH ANNUAL MEETING

OF THE

AMERICAN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY,

At Kooert Hall, New York City, Tuesday and Wednesday, May 11th and 12th, 1858.

Mr. President: I come upon the platform to express, as the friend who has preceded me has just done, my most hearty concurrence in the resolutions which have been read to us. For one, sir, I am sorry that the nature of this morning's meeting should be such as to have precluded the friend who rose in front from stating his objections to any one of those resolutions; but if that is the rule, I hope that he, and those who sympathize with him, will be present at some of our subsequent sessions, and take ample time to state, as fully as possible, as much in detail as they wish all their objections to any one of the statements of those resolutions. In regard to that one to which he objected, I cannot see how any Abolitionist can fail to recognize the patent fact that our Government and our Church—either, considered as a unit—is an enemy of the slave. It has been tried and found wanting. Sixty years of life have seen the victims of that system doubled, quadrupled, beneath the religious organizations and civil institutions of the country. Nobody needs anything more than that general fact. There must be something rotten in the religious and in the civil machinery of a government that can allow slavery to exist, much less to grow, to usurp power, to monopolize the functions of government, to make a vassal of the Church. That is the indictment. The Church has had its sixty years as schoolmaster: these millions have been its pupils. It has educated them into silence or indifference to the greatest wrong known to our age. It has educated them into a nation capable of the events which the last ten years have unfolded before us, in the carriage of slaveholding aggression. Who can doubt that, no matter what may be the exceptional cases, there is an inherent, unmistakable, radical rottenness in both! The character of the nation is the result of the two, and that character is shameful enough.

Dr. Adams, of Boston—the same who wrote the 'South-side view of Slavery'—signified his attachment to the revival by publishing a sermon on the 'Reasonableness of Eternal Punishment.' He proves it! It *must* be reasonable, when such as he exist. (Loud laughter and applause.) [A Voice—'Hit him again.'] Then, again, my friend Mr. Hosmer in criticising some portion of our Massachusetts conference, incurred certain hisses for his allusion to Edward Everett. I suppose he alluded to that recent story of Mr. Everett's friend. (Mr. Yeadon, of South Carolina,) that when he signed a letter expressing sympathy with Charles Sumner he was under the influence of an anodyne, and did not know what he did. Mr. President, I do not go with Mr. Hosmer in his criticism upon that story. I think it bears its own falsehood upon its face. Edward Everett, under the most potent stimulus known to medicine, was never able to call his soul his own; (roars of laughter and applause;) but if, for one moment, you suppose him, by the utmost stretch of fancy, to be under the influence of an anodyne, it is a proof positive that he would not be able to sign his name. The story is a flat contradiction in itself. There must be some other door out of which he will walk.

But I did not get up, Mr. President, to speak on those topics, but on the resolution which concludes the series:

Whereas, a central despotism exists at Washington, whose purpose is to uphold and extend slavery; and

Whereas, on of the readiest means to resist it is the machinery of the State Governments; and

Whereas, according to all precedent before and since 1789, the acquiescence of the people, under any act of Government, gives to it the force and sanction of law; therefore,

Resolved, That we urge the Northern States to assume every attribute of unlimited sovereignty necessary to effectual resistance to the Slave Power; and, as a first step, to enact that no fugitive slave shall ever be surrendered from their limits, and no man shall, within their limits, be put on trial as to the question whether he is or ever has been a slave.

Now, Mr. Chairman, allow me to say, we have passed through a very strange month. From the other side of the water, the steamer brings us the news—if it can be wholly trusted—that the representative of European despotism has taken the final step to strike off every fetter in his dominions. Suppose that we can place reliance upon the whole extent of his information. The despotism of Europe—Russia, with unlimited resources at her command—representing calm—the granite Alps, piled to the sky and rooted to the centre, for her emblem—yields to the spirit of the nineteenth century, and strikes off fetters. On the other side of the globe, the representative of Liberty and Progress, Education and Ideas, whose emblem is the ocean, only pure because never still—America—the popular representative of the Democracy of the nineteenth century—signalized that same week by the triumph of the tiverement in fastening slavery, spite of the remonstrances of its people, upon a virgin State. How did we come there? How did we reach such an antagonism to the spirit of the century in which we live? It seems to me that, in the broad sense, one might say, we reached it by the fact that Russia means what she says. She is a sincere, power. She loves despotism; she represents it; she does not shrink from avowing it; she lives up to it. But in her internal necessities, or by law of her outward growth, she sees the necessity brought upon her to put an end to the weakness and danger of servitude. The reason why we have sunk so indefinitely below her is because we are not a sincere power: we do not mean what we say.—Neither our Church nor our State means one word that it says. We have played with words, like counters, so long that they have no meaning, no effect upon the popular heart. A 'revival'—of what? Of words, of pasteboard forms, of superstitious observances, of something that no two intelligent men meet, and look into each other's faces, and discuss, without laughing at each other. (Applause and hisses.) Oh, the rank and file, the men who come here and make that noise, may believe, because it is possible, St. Paul has told us, that at last a man may be left to believe a lie. (Loud applause and hisses.) I speak of the *intelligent* guides of national sentiment, I speak of the sources of national action—of the men who in the real and proper sense, are the nation, civilly and religiously. We do not mean what we say; we love falsehood and hypocrisy. The consequence is, we have played with these counters until they have lost all effect. We are case-hardened to any moral influence. We are bought up by patronage. Why, the President, the papers say, gives twenty-five dollars a barrel for flour to go to Utah. He buys it cheap, if he buys a vote in each barrel. (Laughter.) It is the organization that underlies patronage to which I allude, hardened by constant exposure to noble words without a meaning, until at last the heart refuses to answer to any appeals.

Republicanism is the prominent representative of civil resistance to slavery. Now, one great error of Republicanism—even in that noble protest, the letter of Mr. Giddings—is, that it commits the capital mistake of letting the enemy choose the point of attack; it lets the enemy choose the form of the issue—that is half the battle. The man that stays to be attacked, and lets his foe criticise him until he finds his weakest point, and concentrates his strength upon it is sure to be conquered. The greatest merits of Napoleon, said Wellington, was, that he had an eye like an eagle to see the weak points of an enemy, and a power, beyond all known to history, to concentrate a million of men upon one point. The Slave Power is equally as sagacious. It sees exactly where is the weak point in the moral attitude of the opponents of slavery, and it directs its efforts there.

Take the Tribune. Years ago, the Tribune laid down the doctrine against the extension of slavery. Hard pressed by the anxious crisis of the Kansas question, the Tribune avowed its determination to admit Kansas as a slave State, if she wished to come in as such. It deserted every one of its own chosen points, in order to meet the one suggested, shaped by the enemy—shaped, of course, with the intention and the profoundest sagacity to conquer.

It seems to me that when we stand in such a month as this—Kansas conquered—under the heel of the Federal Government—(a voice—'not yet')—I say, under the heel of the Federal Government, and there is nothing to oppose it but the paper promises that have been made ninety and nine times, and broken. (applause)—promises of Kansas leaders, promises of Republican parties in Washington—all made, and I doubt not in many cases honestly believed, and all broken—I say, Kansas under the heel of the Federal Government and President Buchanan is as strong, with forty thousand post-masters and seventy million of revenue, as Napoleon, with five hundred thousand armed men, in a country where the sin of not being rich is only attoned for by the effort to become so, (laughter.) Then what is before us? for what purposes does the President end his Cabinet clear the checker-board? Why, in order to bring Cuba, and Central America, and the revival of the slave trade, on the board. It will be a 'dead horse,' a trite subject, forgotten. The speaker will be slow who goes back to Kansas. It will be covered three feet deep with Cuba, Central America, and a new slave trade. The next Presidential election, who can say that the party which carried Kansas, by stuffed ballot boxes and border-ruffianism, may not carry Pennsylvania as well? Fifty thousand native-born Pennsylvanians who cannot read or write, and fifty thousand more standing next to them who cannot read or write to any purpose—the nucleus of one hundred thousand ignorant men to be bought in the political shambles! Why, it is a better game than that of Kansas; it is an easier thing to carry Pennsylvania or Indiana. The Presidential election never will go by honest votes—mark me! It will go, as Kansas and Minnesota have gone, by reckless cheating, by a Democracy that assumes despotism without the name, and means to control this government, and make it what it pleases.

What are we providing against it? Ideas! What is the Republican party providing against it? Party tactics!—the same that have been used so often and defeated. It is too great a crisis to trust them any longer. It is time to tear down the idols. 'A lie will keep its throne a whole age longer, if it may skulk behind the shield of some fair-seeming name.' It is names that form the strength of this Democratic enterprise against Liberty. 'Union'—'Religion'—'The Empire'—'Patriotism'; something that nobody must touch, must lay his lips in the dust before it. Hunied all over with praise of the Union is every Republican speech in Congress. You know it! It reminds me of the old story of the Chinese sage who was sitting in the garden of the Emperor Hong Fong. The Emperor says to him, 'Ninety years of wisdom must have taught you much. What is the great danger of the government?' Said he, 'It is the rat in the statue.' 'The rat in the statue?' said the Emperor, 'what is that?'—'Well,' said the sage, 'you know we build statues to our ancestors; we set them up in secret places of our houses. They are of wood, hollow, and painted on the outside; and if a rat gets into the centre, you may not burn it, for it is the image of your father; you may not plunge it into water, for it will wash off the paint. The rat is safe, because the image is sacred' [prolonged applause.] So it is with the Union. Buchanan is in it—rottenness itself (laughter and cheers.) The Democratic party is covered by it. With slavery in its heart, you may not touch it. Washington founded it; Jefferson blessed it; Hamilton launched it; and our fathers have all sworn to it. Let not fire come near it—it is sacred! Plunge it not in the ocean of public scorn, for you will take off the traits that remind us of the Revolution!—and the rat is safe (applause!)

So it is with Religion. Our friend over there at Brooklyn, who rides alone in the unique, gigantesque strength of his great heart, with a brow bright and tall enough to be seen from Brooklyn to the Rocky Mountains—he cannot touch the Church—the rat is sacred within it! He must bow down in the house of Rimmon, when it baptises itself with the name of 'Revival,' although it is hard—hard—hard to fancy that, in the bottom of his own heart, he did not know that every atom added to the strength of that fabric was another pound weight laid on the heart of the bondman. (applause.)

What have we to oppose to this programme of national iniquity? Why, we have converts.'—They say we have a great many converts from the Democratic party. You will see them all wheel back into line the moment the trumpet sounds 'Cuba' at the head of the host. You will see them all wheel back into the line the moment the word passes from captain to captain, 'Aggression'—'Extension of the Area of Freedom,' and 'Another Slice of Mexico.' But if they do not, I distrust them. I distrust Banks and Douglas, in the van of the party for Liberty. ['Hear, hear.'] As the lover said to his mistress, 'There are but two places in the world, where you are and where you are not.' So in politics, there are but two parties—on the slave's side, and against him.—When those who are on the slave's side will not have you, where must you go? There is such a thing as being kicked into a party. Horace Mann was kicked out of the Whig party into the Liberty party. Mr. Banks suffered the same honor.—[Laughter and applause.]

I consider Mr. Douglas in the same position. He stayed by his Democracy as long as they would let him; but when they cut the rope, he had to fall; and there being no other place to fall except into the hands of the Republicans, of course he fell there. But that does not make him a lover of liberty. They say his name would be stronger than any other at the head of the Republican ticket at the next Presidential canvass. I do not know but it would. It is very likely, as parties go, that the ticket with his name at the head of it would be a strong ticket. He might be elected. Suppose he were; it would be no better, nay, not so good, as if he were defeated: for, when he is seated in the chair, it is a Democrat in the grain, not an Abolitionist. He did not come in at the door on his own feet, he was pitched in headlong, in spite of himself. (Applause.) I distrust him. When the old Democratic trumpet rings to arms, his soul will obey the summons. I remember when I was in Manchester, they had a story in this wise. You know the cavalry horses of the English army in Spain are said to have got so used to the trumpet's sound, that they obey the call as well as the disciplined soldier himself; and when the rider is sent to the ground a corpse, the steed still hears the trumpet, wheels into line, charges and fights for England, as if an Englishman sat in his saddle. One of the regiments which had come home from Spain was stationed just outside of the city of Manchester, and had a sale of their refuse horses. They sold some score of them. Among the rest, one old man who sold sand about the streets purchased for a pound one of the troopers' horses, put him into the shafts of his cart, and peddled sand for a month. The old man thought he had got a bargain, and trotted up and down the city, and the horse did his little work, his drudgery, as if he had been born to it. But one day, when the old fellow of eighty was setting on his sand cart, engaged in his daily toil, a sergeant's guard passed by him, and the trumpet sounded. The old steed shook his mane, broke the cart to pieces, shook the old man on to the pavement, and wheeled into line with the troops. So with Douglas, when the Democratic party sounded its trumpet—President though he might be. (Applause.) It is to him, no baptism of a six months' session with Hale and Giddings can wash out the lifelong servility of a bought and sold politician. (Renewed applause.) The South will never trust him; but he has not the manhood, I believe, to be a leader of the North—the effectual, radical, resisting North—no!

Then, again, as States, the refuge of our liberty is the machinery of the State Governments.—When Salmon P. Chase had his hand on Margaret Garner in the Cincinnati prison, he could have clutched the slave question, and helped it forward a quarter of a century, if he had then and there provoked resistance by the Buckeye State to the Federal Government; for there is something in the loyalty of individuals to the State Governments, in home love and sympathy, stronger, after all, than love of the Union itself. There is a State pride. Now, for the first step, let us declare—and if the people submit to it, it is law—that no slave ever shall go back from New York. You remember the story of the Irishmen, who, finding his blanket too short at the bottom, cut off a piece from the top and sewed it on to the bottom. If the Democratic party sewed Kansas on to that end she must be balanced by Massachusetts on this.—Let us say to the South, 'We will have no more slave territory; and if you increase it at the West, we will clean up all the East to make it even.' In every State, under the pressure of this great question, stirring the consciences of the people, it will be possible, one after another—Massachusetts first, or Wisconsin, I care not which—to make an enactment, which the will of the people will seal into law, that no man shall ever be tried upon that territory, on the question whether he is a slave or a freemen. And when Massachusetts has said 'Amen' to such an enactment, it is law in Massachusetts; for we have Bancroft's authority, that American law is no result of individual wisdom, but the growth of necessity—the growth of the hour.

I say, let us begin at home to organize garrisons and forts where the party of morals, of ideas, can take refuge against the organizations of Government. The organizations of Government palpably increase, day by day, on the slavery side. Ideas are ours. I know to some of us they seem to advance very slowly. We do not see the influence of such a meeting as this, or a dozen like it. The South bleaching woman said to the clergyman, who asked her why she watered a piece of linen so often, 'The water I pour on this morning will part sink into the earth, and part pass into the air—and the cloth is the same as before. But come along here a month hence, I shall have watered it with just the same seeming uselessness, day after day—but the first of June it will be white'. (Applause.) So, twenty five years ago, the bar of Boston said to Samuel E. Sewall, when he asked them whether a person brought into Massachusetts as a slave could be carried back, 'Yes: he is a fugitive, although his master brought him here'. But he took the question to the Court, and argued it, until a Massachusetts Court responds to Mississippi, and said 'No. There is a distinction; and that is enough of a twig to hang freedom upon'. It took twenty five years of plotting, and Taney, with both his feet in the grave to reverse it; and Massachusetts was that same year saying to the man who had returned a *fugitive*, even, 'Get thee behind me Satan! Thou shalt have no office of mine!'—(Applause.) Day after day, year after year, our President poured the water of his rebuke, with seeming uselessness, on the stained conscience of Massachusetts, and the clergyman cried 'Infidel', and the politician 'Fanatic,' and said, 'See! he is putting back the cause of emancipation!' But they tried it, and found it was healthier *for* Edward Greely Loring to live in Washington than in the atmosphere of the Bay State. (Loud cheers.)

It seems to me that this resolution points to something which politics ought to consider and adopt. Bancroft says, in his last volume, 'American law is no result of individual wisdom; it is the growth of necessity—the growth of the hour.' So it is. When we framed the Constitution under which we live, the men who went to Philadelphia to frame it knew they were doing what they were not sent to do; and Mr. Madison, in the 'Federalist,' defends them for doing what they were not sent to do. The people sanctioned the work, and to-day it is an idol! In 1801, Mr. Jefferson said the acquisition of territory was clearly unconstitutional. The people bowed to it—it is law! So you may trace down American law until to-day. Whatever the Government does, whatever the organized system of government imitates, and the people allow, that is American law. The experience of seventy years says so. Now, I appeal to the North to avail herself of that principle against the Slave Power. Mr. Buchanan throws off the fetters of the Constitution. He does what he pleases; the Democratic party do what they please; let us try the same game. In fighting this battle, let us throw off fetters. I do not ask it of the Republican party in Congress—they are sworn there to support a certain system of government—but I ask them for more than they do. I ask them to do what the English have always done in critical moments—checkmate the Government—refuse them a dollar! (Applause.) There has not been an appropriation bill brought before Congress for the last four or five years, that has not been rotten to the core with pro slavery service. Take it! Checkmate the Government—make it bankrupt! Avow it; argue it to the people; begin to fight, not to defend. Let the South no longer choose the issue, and then ask us what we think. Massachusetts has begun!—(Loud applause.) She has thrown them the head of a wicked Judge as her gauntlet. (Renewed applause.) The Governor of Massachusetts said that he removed Judge Loring because of a certain incompatibility between the offices of United States Commissioner and a Massachusetts Judge of Probate; the people removed Edward Greeley Loring because he bowed his neck to the slave yoke, and sent back Anthony Burns to bondage. Fit Judge for the Union, but too dirty for Massachusetts! (Prolonged cheering.) Let the Republican party organize resistance, and not resistance simply, but aggression. I do not know how soon, in the contingencies of events, they may, as once before, get a majority, and actually embarrass the Government. But it does not much matter. The moment a great party avows its purpose of resistance, and its determination to make the Government bankrupt, and flings that question before the people, it will educate them up to that level. The devil sends no texts to James Buchanan, and we are to preach the sermons; (applause;) and the education of the people is according to our preaching.

From the Pittsburgh Gazette.

THE CUBAN SLAVE TRADE.

Our government, in protesting against the search of our merchant vessels by the British government for the alleged purpose of ascertaining whether they are engaged in the piratical Slave Trade, acknowledges it ability to take upon itself the police duty of watching and searching American vessels to prevent their service in that hellish traffic, and recognizes, also, its obligation to perform that police duty.

But has this duty been performed? We hear of ships being dispatched by the government to prevent British officers from searching American vessels, but there is no mention of instruction to the officers of these ships to perform the neglected duty of intercepting and arresting American vessels engaged in the Slave Trade. The plain English of this is that we will not permit the British to overhaul our pirates, nor do it ourselves. Practically, while making a great (see over the previous) commerce, this government has given the best possible protection to the Slave traders. For months past they have been using the American flag to cover up their infamous traffic and now they carry it on with impunity, secure against visitation from any quarter.

It is now more than four months since Lord Napier, under date of January 17, addressed to Mr. Cass, the Secretary of State, a letter, showing that the late expansion of the Cuban Slave Trade has been stimulated by the formation of a company in Cuba styled the "Expedition of Africa," the existence of which is now openly avowed, which is supported by a house of known wealth and which has deliberately adopted the use of American vessels, the employment of the American flag for the purpose of this nefarious commerce. From other *previous* statements made by Lord Napier to Mr. Cass, and which go fully to confirm, by the enumeration of particular facts officially ascertained, the current rumors of the day, the extent to which these Cuban Slave traders carry their enormousness upon our flag and our nationality is painfully apparent. The New York Tribune says:

"The vessels engaged in this trade, by whomsoever owned, whether foreign residents or colonial Spaniards, and whether fitted out in the harbors of the United States or issuing from the ports of Cuba, have almost universally adopted the habit of hoisting the colors of the United States for the purpose of sheltering themselves against the searching of British cruiser. When boarded, the master of the vessel claims the privilege of his flag; and frequently exhibits American papers, forged or obtained on false pretenses from the Custom House authorities of the port from which he has sailed.—With these specious but fraudulent signs of nationality he defies the British officer to raise the hatches under which are securely hidden the proof of meditated crime. In some cases the master does not affect to conceal his nefarious purpose.—With an American flag over his head and American papers in his hand, he avows the object of his voyage and points scornfully to the instruments and appliances of the trade—his mess kids, his slave deck already laid, and the other conveniences of an African cargo."

All this information has been in the hands of the government for months. On the 24th of December, 1857, Lord Napier furnished to Mr. Cass a list of *twenty eight American vessels*, using the American flag as a protection, that had been overhauled by British cruisers and found to be slavers, and there can be no doubt that the number that escaped was much larger. Yet not a step was taken from that hour to this, by our government, to prevent or punish this infamous abuse of our flag, or to arrest any one of the notorious offenders.—What is the inference? Are we to conclude that the government is stepping forth to the rescue of the traders, and of starting new points of maritime law for the very purpose of enabling them to set the British cruisers at defiance?

A correspondent of the Boston Atlas in viewing these facts, asks the following questions:

"If the slave trade is to be abolished, and as you say in your paper of Friday, it is to be carried on chiefly in American vessels, how is it going to be done, if these vessels are not overhauled and searched?

"You cannot tell by merely looking at her colors, there must be something more certain than that.—(Applause.) Day after day, year after year, our President poured the water of his rebuke, with seeming uselessness, on the stained conscience of Massachusetts, and the clergyman cried 'Infidel', and the politician 'Fanatic,' and said, 'See! he is putting back the cause of emancipation!' But they tried it, and found it was healthier *for* Edward Greely Loring to live in Washington than in the atmosphere of the Bay State. (Loud cheers.)

To these pertinent queries the *Atlas* replies:

"The inquiry is a natural one, and the first thing to be said in reply is that, it is not an easy matter to suppress the slave trade. So long as avaricious men will fit out slavers in our ports, and especially so long as we have a national administration which encourages the slave trade and winks at its piracy and inhumanity, the slave trade can never be wholly suppressed.—The most certain means of bringing this nefarious traffic to an end, is to secure such a change in the Federal Government as will make it the enemy and not the friend of the slave trade—As to the right of search, we certainly never can permit the war vessels of any other nation to overhaul indiscriminately our vessels, for it would lead to innumerable difficulties and abuses. But our own Government might if they would, maintain a naval force in the Gulf of Mexico and the adjacent waters, for the express purpose of suppressing the slave trade. Our own war vessels might properly overhaul all vessels carrying American colors, and thus put an end to slave trading in American vessels—and this is just the thing that should be done. There would be no occasion then for British interference; they might look after their own and we might look after our own pirates, and no conflict of authority would arise. But it is idle to hope for this just measure or remedy under a Buchanan pro-slavery rule."

WHAT THE PAPERS SAY OF THE CONNELLY CASE.

We give some of the sayings of the Press on the judicial outrages perpetrated upon Mr. Connelly.

From the Pittsburg Gazette.

AN ENTERPRISING GOVERNMENT.

The United States Government has succeeded, after a prolonged and valorous effort, in convicting a man named Connelly, in the U. S. District Court sitting at Cincinnati, of the heinous offence of harboring fugitives slaves. This pestilent fellow, without the fear of this Christian Government before his eyes, opened the doors of his lodging to a couple of poor fugitives, flying for their lives and gave them shelter; and how could the government stand, or peaceable, law abiding citizens go safely about their business, if such a terrible act of insubordination were suffered to go unpunished! It is awful to think what the results might be of leniency to such a culprit; and the country may now respire freely and deeply, conscious that it has escaped an imminent danger, and that its efficient government will see faithfully to the protection of public rights.

What a beautiful, pattern government it is! For years it has been trying to put down an imaginary rebellion in Kansas, but suffered a real rebellion to go on in Utah, unchecked, for months. When, at last, it woke up to the necessity of doing something for the suppression of the Mormon resistance, it undertook to send an army through a wilderness in mid-winter, and has squandered ten millions in a vain attempt to reach its rebellious subjects; and, after all its futile efforts in that direction, the rebellion dies of itself, and is suppressed without the aid of the costly array invoked to put it down. It cannot appropriate a dollar for improving the Ohio, but can throw away millions upon political favorites. It cannot collect revenue enough in a week to carry on the government a day; yet it goes on squandering uselessly the money it is constantly borrowing, and is a far greater adept at spending than getting. It has plunged the country into bankruptcy with its ruinous tariff system, and is now undertaking to remedy the evil by initiating a system of absolute free trade and direct taxation. It can look on and see the people of Kansas deprived of their most precious rights; but is awfully warlike in its tone in a pretended zeal for the rights of our merchant marine. It is meet and fitting, we think, that a government which has thus displayed itself to be bankrupt both in means and character, and which is unable to accomplish any legislation beyond the annual appropriation bills and the English swindle, which was put through by such bribes as the appropriation bills afforded, should show its activity by persecuting a man for doing a Christian deed such as no man with a human heart in him could refuse to do.

Be it known unto all men, therefore, that under the administration of James Buchanan the price of doing an act of christian kindness—of giving shelter to the wanderer and suffering the heart to follow its promptings—is an imprisonment among felons for twenty days and a fine of ten dollars! And let it be remembered, also, that the Court which inflicted this penalty took ere lit to itself for its clemency. Clemency forsooth! The tender mercies of the wicked are cruel.

About the time this Cincinnati Court was thus inflicting its vengence upon poor Connelly for daring to exercise a christian virtue, its fellow one horse Court in this city was inflicting a fine of $500 on a member of the bar for an act of alleged contempt cast upon its dignity! Heaven have mercy on us! If the U. S. government could collect a fine of $500 from every one who lords such courts in loathing and contempt it would be able to make up, speedily, the alarming deficiency in its revenue. Like government like court. It is all of a piece, from the President down to his meanest deputy; and the whole court stinks in the nostrils of all honest men.

From the Cincinnati Gazette.

CONVICTION OF CONNELLY.

Through the untiring efforts of the distinguished District Attorney of the United States for the Southern district of Ohio, Mr. William M. Connelly has been found guilty of harboring two fugitive slaves, "so as to prevent" their recapture by their master. What matters it, if in pursuing this grave offender against the federal laws, Mr. Mathews has partially neglected other official obligations? What are robberies of the mail, however aggravated and heinous in their character, to this temporary obstruction—if, indeed, such an offence has been fairly found—of the process of recovering two escaped slaves? The leniency of the District Attorney towards mail robbers and the like, his readiness to accept straw bail in their behalf and permit the offenders to put a wide distance between themselves and the tender mercies of Judge Leavitt, has subjected him to some very flattering criticism. But after this prompt and successful attempt to avenge the law as, in the person of this man named Connelly, who will say that Matthews has not fully atoned for all past neglect?

To-day the motion for a new trial is to be considered by Judge Leavitt, on the grounds indicated in our local columns. It is not necessary to spend much thought in conjecturing what the result of this application will be. The authority of the United States government must be vindicated. Having once got hold of an object upon which to avenge the offended majesty of the law (for reclaiming fugitive slaves,) and a comparatively defenceless and friendless person at that, we may expect "full justice" to be done.

It is worthy of special notice, that responsible bail in any amount was offered, while this question was pending, and that Judge Leavett felt authorized to refuse even so slight a boon as this. The prisoner was ordered into custody of the Marshal. He would have been just as tenderly treated had he been a murderer in the first degree.

The penalty in this case, (contrary to what this peculiar order of the Court would lead one to expect,) is limited to a fine of one thousand dollars, or a brief term of imprisonment. We state this, to relieve any one from the apprehension, which might otherwise be felt, that the District Judge is meditating a sentence which was thought by many too severe for the crimes of Loeffner.

On the whole, it cannot be denied that, while murderers are allowed to escape, and assassins are glorified, in this our great and free land, it is well, occasionally, to make an example, which shall be a terror to evil doers. Let Connelly suffer the just penalty of his high handed offence.

From the Ohio State Journal

IS OHIO A FREE STATE?

The Republican journals of this State are just now making this inquiry in view of the doctrine announced by Judge Leavitt, of the U. S. District Court an appointee of the Federal Government—in the Connelly case. If his ruling is to prevail, there is no freedom in Ohio—the local laws of the State have no force or virtue, if they come in conflict with the local law of Slavery. The founders of the Government imagined that they were framing a free government, which should be an "asylum for the oppressed of all nations," but under this ruling of a Federal judge, our own citizens are not safe in performing the common duties of humanity and mercy to a fellow being guilty of a black skin.

The question is pertinent, Is Ohio a Free State? Are our citizens to be harrassed by a lot of U. S. Marshals and our people imprisoned for performing the common duties of humanity?—This is a question which touches every man's business and bosom. Is Slavery to encroach by stealthy but certain strides until slaves can be brought into our midst by their masters and held here as slaves in defiance of the protest and opposition of nine-tenths of our people? Is the local law of Ohio in favor of Freedom? These are questions which must be met and settled. The Federal officials mistake the temper of our people if they suppose that they will tamely submit to the reversal of all the teachings of the fathers, to the nullification of all the traditions which they have cherished in favor of Freedom, and the annihilation of those feelings of humanity which are alike the injunctions of Deity, and the spontaneous prompting of every generous heart. The Federal satraps may go a step too far. Let them be warned in time.

From the same.

ANOTHER TRIUMPH OF DEMOCRACY.

On Saturday last, Judge Leavitt, in the U. S. Circuit Court at Cincinnati, gave his decision against the motion for a new trial in the case of Wm. M. Connelly, convicted of harboring fugitive slaves.—Connelly was then called up for sentence. Judge Leavitt said that the highest penalty for the offence prescribed by the statute was a fine of $1,000 and six months imprisonment, but the Court did not consider it necessary in this case to inflict the extreme penalty—there were circumstances which would make it proper to impose the slightest punishment consistent with the proper enforcement of the law. He should therefore, adjudge the defendant to pay a fine of $10, and be imprisoned for the period of twenty days.

A number of persons at the close of the proceedings, says the Times, gathered around the prisoner, and one gentleman who approached him was so overcome by his sympathies that he shed tears. This was a highly indecorous proceeding, and we are astonished that the United States officers permitted it. The unknown gentleman should have been consigned to suffer the same penalty with Connelly. What business had he to thus endanger the safety of the Union by manifesting sympathy for a man convicted of loving his neighbor?

In an old book, which is probably unknown to U. S. Judges and Marshals, we read that a lawyer once inquired of the Savior, "Who is my neighbor? And Jesus answering said, A certain man went down from Jerusalem to Jericho, and fell among thieves, which stripped him of his raiment, and wounded him, and departed, leaving him half dead. And by chance there came down a certain priest that way, and when he saw him he passed by on the other side. And likewise a Levite, when he was at the place, came and looked on him, and passed by on the other side. But a certain Samaritan as he journeyed, came where he was: and when he saw him he had compassion on him, and went to him, and bound up his wounds, pouring in oil and wine, and set him on his own beast, and brought him to an inn, and took care of him.—And on the morrow when he departed, he took out two pence, and gave them to the host, and said unto him, Take care of him; and whatsoever thou spendest more, when I come again, I will repay thee. Which now of these three, thinkest thou, was neighbor unto him that fell among thieves?—And he said, he that showed mercy on him. Then said Jesus unto him, Go, and do thou likewise."

The book does not state that the Samaritan was fined and imprisoned for his offence, and we are left to conjecture whether his crime against good government was adequately punished by the authorities of that day. We must remember, however, that this was done in a dark age of the world. Probably they had no Fugitive Slave Law in Judea at the time, and no Judges or Marshals or Commissioners, specially deputed to execute it, and the samaritan who irreverently disregarded the the example of the Priest and the Levite may consequently have escaped the punishment due for his offence. But things are managed differently now-a-days, in Ohio. It is dangerous now to imitate his pestilent example. We live in a more enlightened age. We flourish in a land of liberty, we have Sunday Schools and Churches, and Tract Societies, (at least a Tract Society,) and Missions to the heathen, and can afford to condole with the miserable wretches as that remote age who had no Fugitive Slave Law, and no officials to adjudge fines and imprisonment to those who, in defiance of its penalties, saw proper to obey the injunction, "Whatsoever ye would that men should do to you, do ye even so to them". Poor destitute creatures, while rejoicing in our superior advantages, we lament over your darkened ignorance and destitution.

We find in a book of somewhat later date, another case, which Judge Leavitt probably regarded as inculcating sound constitutional principles, and as affording a safe precedent for him to follow.—"Hark ye, Clinker," said Sir Matthew Bramble, after listening to the allegations against the outcast parish lad, "you are a most notorious offender.—You stand convicted of sickness, hunger, wretchedness and want". Connelly was convicted of the same offences, and, in addition, of ignorance of the laws of Kentucky, and, what was worse, of taking Bologna sausages to two wretches who were hungry, miserable and destitute. What better fate does he deserve than a prison? Let us rejoice that the Fugitive Slave law has been vindicated, the integrity of the Union maintained and, this fanatical imitator of the Samaritan in the old book we have named duly punished.

Fourth of July orators may find in this result a theme for the exercise of their powers. This decision being in harmony with the teachings of the Declaration of Independence, affords a new cause of rejoicing that the interests of the country are in safe hands. Patriotism is still in the ascendant, and the principles of Mr. Buchanan's Administration again in triumph. Let the organs of the National Democracy celebrate their victory with appropriate rejoicings.

The Statesman finds congenial and appropriate employment in defending the conviction of Connelly. The forms of law were scrupulously observed, and everything was so "legal" and "regular" as the doings which initiated the Lecompton Constitution. What right has anybody to complain? The imitator of the Samaritan receives no commendation from the Statesman. Connelly was convicted, the majesty of the law vindicated, and the safety of the Union established. "Discipline must be maintained."

But, puerilage apart, this so-called law is felt to be an infamous enactment. The Judge who has sentenced, Connelly virtually acknowledged this by fining him only $10 instead of $1,000, and sending him to prison 20 days only instead of for six months. Those who maintain responsible only dishonor themselves.

"Nor all that herald's rake from ordered clay,
Nor florid prose, nor honeyed lies of rhyme,
Can blazon evil deeds, or consecrate a crime."

From the Ashtabula Sentinel.

On Saturday the United States Court found Wm. M. Connelly guilty, under the Fugitive Slave law, of harboring slaves, who will of course be sentenced to imprisonment, as he is poor, and a fine would not tell on him. We shall now have the delight, as citizens of Ohio, of contemplating the fact that one of our fellow citizens is to be imprisoned for performing a common act of hospitality.

The facts of the case are stated thus, which statement is not far from true: About this time last year two slaves of a Kentuckian, who lived opposite Cincinnati, and who had been in the daily habit of coming into the State of Ohio, with their master's consent, seem to have concluded that they would go off entirely. Connelly occupied a lodging room in a large house adjoining the *Gazette* building. By some means these fugitives, a man and woman, went to Connelly's room and hid themselves. He says they were directed there by some United States Marshals, who owed him an old grudge, for exposing some villainy of theirs when he was reporting a slave case of the winter before last. Be this as it may, the slaves were found in the room of Connelly; they resisted the Marshals; the man was shot down in the room—murdered in cold blood—and died in a few days; the woman was taken back to slavery. Connelly, who is a poor man, with a family depending upon his wages of some $10 or $12 a week, learning that he was to be prosecuted for harboring those slaves, left Cincinnati and went to New York, where he got employment. He is soon hunted out again, and the Marshals are put on his track. He writes to Stanley Matthews, the District Attorney, and begs him to enter a *nolle*. The slaves were retaken; and he is poor, and has a dependent family; and he asks to be excused. This Matthews, though claiming to be an honorable man—who entered a *nolle* in the Champaign and Clark county cases because the negro was paid for—holds poor Connelly to it. The Marshals are sent after him; he is brought back at enormous expense, and good fat fees to the officials, and put on trial; one of the jury, as it turns out, being United States Marshal himself!—and found guilty.

The trial lasted several days and the case was ably managed by Mathews for the prosecution, and Judge Stallo and Thomas Corwin for the defence, who argued that the fugitives were free by the laws of Ohio and Kentucky, because their master had frequently permitted them to come into Ohio; and also that the fugitive slave law only contemplated the punishment of harboring in cases where they shall finally escape. These slaves were retaken, and hence they contended that Connelly was not guilty under the law. Judge Leavitt, however, charged against these positions, adopting the Dred Scott decision as to emancipation by coming into a free State, and holding that the condition of the fugitives was to be determined by the laws of Kentucky, which laws the prisoner was held to know, or at least was held accountable under them! The practice of Judge Leavitt's Court settles that if a man is humane and poor he is to be punished. If he can pay for a lost fugitive he gets off; but in all cases the Fugitive Slave Law is supreme.

This is the first case of conviction for merely harboring a fugitive; it is a grave subject of reflection, and it will be well for the free citizens of Ohio to ponder upon it. Hereafter the Fugitive Slave Law—much as they may detest, condemn or ridicule it—is to be punished under it if they are guilty of a humane act towards a fleeing slave. The idea is intolerable; but we have no remedy, till we reform this Government, or adopt the dernier resort of revolution. It may come to that sooner than we think for.

From the Toledo Blade.

We are in the iron embrace of the Slave Power and its grasp is being tightened on us more and more at every opportunity. The old Democratic doctrine of State Rights, maintained by Jefferson and Jackson, is gradually yielding to the steady advances of Slavery. The Federal authority is bent on compassing the subjugation of the States, and bringing them to the feet of the central despotism. We have seen Federal bayonets over-riding the local authorities of Massachusetts and trampling under foot State sovereignty in order to establish the supremacy of Slavery. We have also seen the power of the Federal government interposed, in one of our territories, to shape the action of the people in favor of Slavery. And we have seen our courts corrupted by the central power till, instead of being the shield of State Rights and human freedom, they have become the supple instruments of Slavery.

The decision of Judge Leavitt in the Connelly case, tightens still farther the coils of the serpent around the doomed carcass of State rights. That decision and the decision in the Dred Scott case put an end to the old idea of the Independence of the States. We do not see but that the people of Ohio can hire slaves in Kentucky, and work them at their pleasure, or a Kentucky Master can send a gang of his slaves across the river to his farm on this side, and be fully protected by the machinery of the National Government. If they run away they can be captured under the Fugitive act just as effectually, as if they had started from the soil of a Slave State. All that the master has to do is to show that they are here for a *temporary purpose*, and that they have their domicil in a Slave State. In that case, they are held, according to Judge Leavitt, by the laws of the State where they have their residence; and our laws, to the contrary, are null and void. We quote from the charge in the Gazette as follows:

"The question was, whether a mere temporary or transient sojourn in a free State should have the effect of a manumission? If that doctrine was held, it would be apparent that the circumstances under which a slave came to the free State would have no effect upon the question of his freedom. If he was sent here to get a doctor in case of sickness, or chanced to be in a skiff which went down on this shore he would be free. It was for the jury to determine whether Irvine and Angeline Broadhus, never having had any domicile here, were free. If they were held as slaves under the law of Kentucky at the time of their escape, they came under the provisions of the law of 1850."

Here then the *temporary* sojourn of slaves in a free State is defended and maintained; and the case is reasoned out by showing how unreasonable it would be to make a slave free if he had been driven in, accidentally, by stress of weather (as in the Lemmon case) or had been sent for a doctor. The broad ground is then asserted that no *temporary* sojourn in a free State would make them free; but that if they were slaves by the laws of Kentucky they must be held to be slaves by the jury. Of course, if that is United States law, Ohio is still a slave State, in spite of her local laws, and the planters of Kentucky can send over gangs of slaves to this side of the river, hire them out to our farmers, keep them as servants in our public houses, or work them on the lands which they may chance to own here and be fully protected by the courts and officers of the United States government.

This is not what Cowper understood by a free State when he said:

> "Slaves cannot breathe in England.
> The moment that they touch our soil
> That moment they are free."

Even if they went for a doctor; even if they were cast there by stress of weather, they had only to touch the soil and they were free. The charge of Judge Leavitt points as accurately to what the decision will be in the Lemmon case as the needle points to the pole. With a constitution which throws every possible guard around liberty our courts have made slavery the law of the nation; with a Constitution which says not a word about slavery and in which the word slave does not exist, and the thing slave is not defined, our courts have crushed out the rights of the States to make the law of slavery supreme over all local law. We begin to believe that our only remedy against central despotism is the remedy adopted by our fathers.

From the Ashtabula Sentinel.

Judge Leavitt, who presided at the Connelly trial, and who has become so famous in sustaining the fugitive Slave law, and by giving all his decisions against liberty and justice, so as to secure conviction—was very regular in his attendance at the Union prayer meetings, leading in prayers etc. Pharisaical old hypocrite! for a pretense making very long prayers, at revival meetings, while on the bench he was taking the bread from the mouth of poor Connelly's children, that he might reach a conviction under that most infernal statute. Talk of the religion of such a man. It is the rankest of infidelity, denying falsifying all that is sacred under the name of religion, not only denying, but mocking the truth, only as fiends mock it, in the infernal revels of satanic delights. Against such venal judges, and heartless church goers, Valley and Robert Owen would rise in judgement and condemn them. The profession of religion by such traitors to their race, and such enemies to God, is the worst of all infidelity.

From the Erie True American.

Wm. M. Connelly is now on trial before Judge Leavitt of Cincinnati for protecting and aiding two fellow creatures in their escape from the hell of American Slavery. He acted simply the part of the Christian and Good Samaritan. He betrayed not the wanderers. He delivered not unto the master the servants which had escaped from the master unto him. He took them to his home and heart, "bound up their wounds, pouring in oil and wine." For obeying this plain command of God—this natural impulse of Human Nature, he is put on trial, in a Free State, before a United States Court! Judge Leavitt is a prominent Presbyterian of Cincinnati. But the public know his infamous antecedents. He is a pious blood-stained wretch. Neither his Presbyterianism nor the influence of the "powerful religious revival" in Cincinnati, will save poor Connelly from the rigors of Christian American "Law," "made and provided" for those loving Christ-like ones who "remember those in bonds as bound with them"—who, finding their brother "an hungered fed him, naked and cloth him, thirsty and give him drink, sick and minister unto him."

Interesting from Russia.

EMANCIPATION ADVANCING.

Correspondence of the Wanderer of Vienna.

Russian Frontier, April 13th. 1858.

Something has been effected, if not much, by the reform agitation in Russia. We hear from St. Petersburgh that the minister of justice, in connection with some of the imperial chancellors, has prepared a project for the alteration of certain branches of the judicial procedure, in which the organization and other imperfections of the Russian courts will be abolished; and, among others, the following provisions will be made: 1. Legal records shall be registered in a book kept for that purpose, so that the parties interested can satisfy themselves when and whether their documents have received proper attention. 2. In the sessions, the judges shall hand in the reports instead of the secretaries, as has heretofore been customary. The Minister considered the introduction of law schools as dangerous, however.—He says: We must not forget that it might become injurious and hurtful to the State to spread a deep knowledge of the law among persons who do not hold offices under the Government.

(From the Oesterreichische Post, Vienna, April 24th.)

The social condition of the country will form the greatest obstacle to the Emperor's magnanimous efforts for reform. While the immense mass of the people still lack, for the most part, the very elements of cultivation, the relatively small number of educated persons are possessed of ideas, the realization of which is only possible on condition of an organic and general national education. This contrast is melancholy and injurious. In the broad and deep abyss that separates the ignorance of the mass from the overculture of the better class, many of the most splendid plans of the Emperor will doubtless be lost. This condition of affairs is a wretched heirloom of the ancient system, which cultivated foreign manners, like hot-house plants, in the higher circles, but entirely neglected the education of the people.—The great matter of the emancipation of the serfs progresses but slowly.

It is necessary that the Emperor should have a philosophical patience in order to endure the passive resistance which the work of philanthropy and political wisdom everywhere encounters.—The noble does not indeed dare openly and directly to oppose the Emperor, but he manages with very little dissimulation to protract the affair, and endeavors with a mass of the most opposite plans and propositions to draw it to its own destruction, and unfortunately he is powerfully aided in this by the press, which is everywhere busy in bringing Utopian theories to light. The nobility of the Government of Kiev have lately declared very decidedly in favor of the emancipation. But with that declaration has appeared a proposition which, if it gain favor with the other committees of the nobles, will open the way for a new difficulty.—The nobles of Kiev start with the very correct theory that the emancipation of the serfs pre-supposes a judicious organization of the rural police.

The desire, accordingly, that this reform be completed before the emancipation, and propose that the nobles, and not the Government, as heretofore, shall choose and consolidate the new police and judiciary arrangements. The far-sightedness of this remarkable proposition is evident.—The noble wishes to recompense himself for what he will lose by the emancipation, by getting the real jurisdiction and police into his own hands. The Emperor has not disapproved of this proposition, but he has certainly not accepted it.

(Correspondence of the Augsburg Allgemeine Zeitung.)

Polish Frontier, April 25th. 1858.

It appears more clearly every day, that the Russian Emperor is in earnest with his reforms, and that the difficulties that were in his way, and the obstacles created by the adherents of the *ancient regime*, only increase his zeal and his energy. Not only officials of the highest rank, but also those in inferior spheres, are dismissed in masses, or pensioned, if they are not favorable to the innovations; the latter, especially, is the fate of the aged public servants, who, it is true, always receive tokens of the Imperial grace and respectable pensions.

To the younger officials this peaceful revolution is highly agreeable, for not a day passes but long lists of them are promoted to high offices and higher grades of rank. At the same time, the former usage of selecting military men and members of the aristocracy for such preferment is wholly abandoned. Whoever is remarkable for capacity and activity is rapidly advanced. What is exceedingly remarkable is that the Russian newspapers are allowed to speak without restraint of the administrative system pursued under the late Emperor, and to publish and condemn its faults. It is to be hoped that the monarch will not become weary in his efforts, and that he will carry through the great work in spite of all hindrances.

From the Cincinnati Gazette.

MORE BLOODSHED IN KANSAS.

Lawrence, K. T., May 24.

I send you herewith the details [from an Extra of the Lawrence Republican] of the recent horrible massacre of Free State men in Linn county.

Since the enclosed Extra went to press, a second messenger has arrived from the scene of the troubles.

He states that the report already published, is true in all particulars.

The most intense excitement prevails through the whole Southern part of the Territory. A Company from Stanton, is just about starting to aid the Free State men in Linn county. Steps are being taken here and at other points to organize and equip similar companies.

Capt. Montgomery, with nine-two Free State men has gone into Missouri in pursuit of the murderers. If they are found, their lives will undoubtedly pay the forfeit. If they escape, their property will be destroyed, and retaliating steps taken toward all who encouraged or instigated them.

There now seems to be every prospect that the troubles will extend along the whole border.

All the murdered men with one exception, leave families.

The scene of the troubles is about sixty miles South-East of this point.

Crafton.

From the Lawrence Republican.

Lawrence, Sunday Morning, }
May 23, 10 o'clock, A. M. }

We hasten to lay before our readers the following communication, just received from a gentleman whose character for veracity is unimpeachable,

Moneka, Linn Co., K. T., May 20.

Yesterday a party of Pro-Slavery men from Missouri came to the "Trading Post," situated on the military road leading from Fort Scott to Fort Leavenworth, where it crosses the Osage river about three miles from the State line. They were not seen till they emerged from the timber, and rode up to the store. Here they took Mr. G. W. Andrew and John F. Campbell prisoners. Then they started on the road towards Kansas City.—They overtook here a Mr. Stillwell from Sugar Mound, who was going up to the river for a load of provisions.

They took him prisoner, and ordered the others to get into his wagon and ride. In half a mile further they came to a missionary by the name of Rev. Charles Read. They ordered him into the wagon, and dismissed Andrews. They continued on for two miles and a half, when they had taken twelve men.

These men had been taken when at their work without resistance, and unarmed, and had never been implicated in the troubles in Kansas. They were conservative men.

On arriving at a deep ravine, in a skirt of timber, the commander called a halt. The prisoners were formed into line, about five yards in advance of the horsemen.

The command was given to "Present Arms! Fire!!" Every man dropped. Four were killed dead! all but one of the others were badly wounded. The ruffians then wheeled their horses and galloped off. In a few minutes three of them returned and searched their victims for money.—They kicked the men, and rolled them over very roughly to see if they were dead. Finding one slightly wounded, a ruffian put a revolver to his ear, and fired—remarking that he had always found *that* the most certain shot he could make. He took the key of the safe out of Campbell's pocket, saying "there was money in that safe, and he would come back some night and get it.

The names of the killed are:—

William Stillwell, of Sugar Mound, recently from Iowa. He is a young man, with a young and beautiful wife, and two young children. He felt perfectly safe, remarking to a companion that "he was a FreeMason;" and it is said that a FreeMason, Dr. Hamilton, of Fort Scott, shot him.—He was killed with a double barreled shot gun loaded with pistol balls, the charge entering his left breast. He was highly esteemed in his neighborhood, and his death will be avenged.

Patrick Ross was an Irishman, and had been driven from his claim on the Little Osage, by the same gang.

Mr. Colpetzer was a farmer from Pennsylvania.

Michael Robinson the same from Iowa.

John F. Campbell, a store-keeper from Pennsylvania. He was a young man highly esteemed, and had no family.

The wounded are William Hairgrove and his brother. Asa Hairgrove, formerly of Georgia who came here to live in a free State. This is the head and front of the offending. Also, Rev. Charles Read, a Baptist preacher from Wisconsin, who moved into that place a week ago. He was badly wounded and crept into the woods and was not found till morning. Amos Hall and his brother, Austin Hall, who was not hurt, but fell from prudential reasons. Charles Snider was slightly hurt in the leg and back.

The Ruffian band was led by Brockett of Fort Scott, and accompanied by Dr. Hamilton and others of that place who have made themselves notorious for two years past.

The murders were committed yesterday at one o'clock. The news spread like wildfire over the country and before midnight three hundred armed men had assembled at the trading post. Scouts were sent into Missouri, but no clue could be found to their retreat. Most of the people in the State condemn the act, and were willing we should take them if we could. It is supposed the Ruffians are at Westport, and our men are now marching on that place, with the intention of taking them—peaceably if we can, forcibly if we must.

The ruffians swear there shall be no crops raised in Linn County this year, so you will see the necessity of sending us some arms. Crowds of men assembled, who could not go for want of them. The old men were on hand to steady the boys, for it has come to this that every man must fight or run. I noticed Mr. Wattles, Rev. Mr. Adds, Mr. Arthur, and several others of the old citizens and old men. A few of the timid may leave, but the general feeling is life or death in Kansas.

The Anti-Slavery Bugle.

SALEM, OHIO, JUNE 5, 1858.

WHAT ISSUES THEY MAKE.

We are desirous of keeping our readers informed, so far as possible of the position taken from time to time by the leading influences of the Republican party, that thus they may be able to judge rightly of the probable value of the party to the cause of general and impartial freedom, and of the importance and value of the their own co operation.

This is the more important as what are laid down as radical principles and vital measures of the party are quite subject to change; especially as this tendency to change is of late always in the compromising direction, and the tendency is likely to increase, as the hopes and prospects of success rise and thicken with the party. With this view we present a part of an article from the Cincinnati Gazette, one of the ablest papers in Ohio, and at the same time one of the class most impressed with the desire to avoid ultraism, and one not only disposed gratefully to accept a half, but even the smallest faction of a loaf, if its prudent care for success shall indicate that it is all it can safely demand. Success is with it as with too many others the highest law. Not to seek it by a sacrifice even of moral principle is folly and fanaticism.

Of course fixed rules or declarations of principles as the Guide of the party are found to be inconvenient, and the Gazette in the article we refer to, very naturally, informs us that it has a growing disregard for platforms existing or to exist, which bind the party to particular measures.

The object of the party the Gazette thinks should be to "defeat the Democrats," and it is well to be able to resort to any means that may bring about the desired result. A very convenient state of freedom from the restraint of principles of which politicians are generally emulous. The Gazette says:

> The question of uniting the Opposition will turn, in our judgement, solely upon the ability to agree on the fundamental propositions, which we have endeavored to indicate above. It is quite useless to attempt to *give the lead* to any other ground of political action, at present. If conservative men of the South entertaining such views as are held by Stanton, of Tennessee, as expressed in his letter which appeared in the Gazette on Saturday, and by Crittenden, Bell, and their co-workers among the Southern American, are willing to come up to this patriotic, national ground, and help to put down the ultra sectionalism so well represented in the Lecompton scheme, and controlling alike all that this Administration meddles with, then will the People's party become efficient in every part of the Union. If this co-operation, and *on this chief ground*, is refused, then will the Northern States—without any sectional purpose, and without going beyond the positions of the earlier *Southern States*-men—do the work alone. Done it certainly will be, if the country is to be rescued from utter degradation and ruin.

We have thus indicated—we think as clearly that our own views cannot be mistaken—what we consider an indispensable condition of future co-operation between the Opposition elements. This is no hard condition, on any side. Southern Americans can accept it without assuming any more difficult position than they have already taken in opposing Lecompton. North Americans will hardly hesitate a moment to come to this point of union. They are, indeed, already commited to it. The masses of the Anti-Lecompton Democracy have virtually taken the same ground. The Republicans yield nothing vital by accepting these terms. Their chief aim has been to place the Federal government on a national basis of action, in accordance with the doctrines of the early statesmen. With such action, no one has any longer the least fear that our new Territories will be forced into the embraces of slavery, or that the powers of the government will be prostituted to its extension.

There are, aside from the one question, strong grounds of sympathy and many aims in common. As to these there will be little difficulty. Can we be agreed on what must, after all, and in spite of all efforts to keep it in abeyance, be the controlling issue in future political contests? Any effort to ignore this issue, to temporise with it, to treat it in double phrase, or to deny its importance, will be utterly futile. We must agree on this; we must perfectly understand each other in regard to it; we must have but one face upon it; or else go apart. Any lower standard will be scorned by the people, and will only bring confusion on those who set it up. For ourselves, at least, we have here stated the only condition on which any genral "union" is possible—not from any obstinacy or perverseness, but from the very nature of the case. To go farther than this would not only involve a dishonorable departure from the principles we sincerely hold, but would manifestly be a step in which the people would never follow. Had Mr. Buchanan fairly carried out the policy he professed at the North, these slavery issues might have been set aside, and others have taken the precedence. But it is now evident such will never be the case, until the government is wrested from the hands of the National Democracy, and the will of the people is made supreme.

The terms of admission to standing in "the party of freedom" are remarkably easy, when "Southern" as well as "Northern Americans" and "Anti-Lecompton Democrats" "take virtually the same ground" with Republicans and when if Mr. Buchanan "had fairly carried out his principles as professed at the North, it would have destroyed the Republican issues. It looks as though it would not be difficult still further to extend this liberality and embrace Buchanan, Toombs, Stephens, and Lecompton to boot, in the ample folds of their charitable co-operation.

What has the slave power to fear from opponents so filled with sympathy for itself? And yet this is the best—the most radical party that can by any possibility dream of success while loyal to the American Union. The masses of the party would gladly do better, but for this bond, which may not be sundered even to give the great boon of freedom to four millions of slaves. The extremest point of their ultraism is to adopt the principles of the noble—no, the less infamous—class of slaveholders as Stanton, Crittenden and Bell. Pray how long is it since Satan might be trusted to cast out Satan?

A Check to Exceeding Joy.—While the contested election between Campbell and Vallandingham of this State, was under discussion last week in Congress, the chivalry were in raptures at Vallandingham's argument who adroitly appealed to their prejudices and the Dred Scott law, against the right of Mr. Campbell. His argument was founded on the allegation that Campbell had received sixteen votes from colored persons, who according to Judge Taney's law were not citizens of the United States.

Says the correspondent of the Cincinnati Gazette:

> The South appeared to enjoy this episode very much, as the contestant enriched and spiced it to suit the fancy of their palled palates. When Mr. Wilson came to reply, after addressing himself to the legal propositions, and the general character of the testimony, he took up the point which had been so carefully elaborate, and proved that it not only rested upon the merest hearsay, which no court of injustice would for an instant tolerate, but that the hearsay itself depended entirely upon the affidavit of a negro! The sensation was general, and the chivalry rushed almost with spontaneous accord to the printed evidence, to verify this crushing announcement. Their hilarity was very suddenly checked, when it was discovered, that a chattel like an African, was permitted to be sworn at all, and that the whole claim of the contestant rested on this proof. The scene was very amusing, and has furnished food for no little merriment out of doors.
>
> Vallandingham however was successful and voted in under party drill. The colored man's oath served his purpose. Quere, does this upset Judge Taney's decision?

The Pampered South.—The *Boston Bee*, in commenting on the effort in Congress by southern Democrats to abolish the fishing bounty because the fish swim in the northern seas, thus enumerates some of the "sectional" advantages with which the government feeds and pampers its pets, the southern slaveholders. No wonder that Governor Wise and the Richmond Enquirer, formerly so rampant disunionists, are now zealous advocates of a Union which confers upon them so many and great blessings.

"What argument is offered for the repeal of the bounties? The one offered by the Alabama Senator is that the law is unequal. It is a general law, broad as the Union. But it is "unequal," because the fisheries are in the North seas and not in the South. The South supplies the officers for our war vessels, the North the men who compose the crews. The government supports a school at Annapolis for the education of officers for the navy, and it maintains a military school at West Point for the education of officers for the army. These two schools cost the government more money than the fishing bounties amount to."

"The sugar interest, which is sectional, is protected by the import duty of twenty per cent. or about two cents on every pound raised. Sugar cannot be raised but in the South. Nature has given to that section of the Union a monopoly in the growth of sugar which no law of Congress can repeal or change. The Northern people also pay a very large part of Southern postage. Mr. Hamlin says: 'The Northern States pay more than the expenses of their mails, and contribute that amount to the support of the mails of the South. In 1850 the total postage collected in the Southern States was $1.042.809 24, and the expense of transportation, $1.496.356 50; while, in the Northern States the, postage collected was $2.975.852 19, and the expense of transportation, $1.427.822 63. In 1855 the total postage collected in the Southern States was $1. 553. 198; the cost of transportation, $2.385.953; while in the Northern States the postage was $4.670.725, and the transportation, $2.099.296. In 1857 the receipts were at the South $1.672.856 78, and the cost of the service, $2.329 209; while in the North the receipts were $5.948.303 12, and the cost of service, $4.095.267. In 1855 Maine contributed $151.358 to the Post Office revenues, and cost $82.218, while Alabama cost $226.816, and contributed $104.514."

More "Fetzers."—On Saturday, the 29th inst. a Mr. Scott of Jefferson county, Mississippi, appeared in the Probate Court, of Cincinnatti, and manumitted four slaves, consisting of a mother and three children.

For the Bugle.

MEETINGS IN STARK COUNTY.

Dear Marius: The interest in the Sunday Anti-Slavery meetings of which I gave you a report, keeps up still in our neighborhood. On Sunday, the 23d instant, a large and enthusiastic meeting was held in Morris Bloomfield's barn two miles north of the village. A meeting house convenitntly seated stood within a few rods of the place which like most of the buildings of the kind in our country, has been consecrated to the slave-holding god, (for those which are not for freedom are woefully against her) and was therefore inaccessible to us. The day proving windy, the audience was greatly annoyed with the dust which blew in liberal allowance into our eyes, but the larger share of the assemblage bravely bore with the inconvenience to the last, content to bear the physical inconvenience while the attempt was made to purify their mental vision from the dust with which proslavery priests and politicians have well nigh blinded them. The speakers were the same as heretofore, except that Mr. Whipper of Ravenna made an ingenious tho' impotent effort to establish an anti-slavery character for the United States Constitution, and H. W. Pennock of Marlboro who in a brief but very forcible speech gave a public adhesion to the doctrine of "No Union with Slaveholders."

On Sunday the 30th a meeting assembled in the barn of Geo. Clapsaddle two and a half miles South-east of the village. Lewis Morgan was called to the chair and A. Brooke appointed secretary. So many were in attendance who wished to be heard the time of each was limited to twenty minutes. Our Republican and Democratic friends for reasons satisfactory perhaps to themselves, still decline to enter the arena into which they are publicly challenged, in defence of their position, for I cannot say principles. Messrs. Whipper and Johnson appeared in advocacy of their claims to belong to the true abolition party. The former denies historical facts, dodges logical conclusions, and evinces all the hair-splitting subtlety in verbal criticism, which is characteristic of his party. James D. Johnson manifests a zeal, earnestness and integrity of purpose combined with a degree of intellectual power which renders it the more to be lamented that he has become bewildered by the sophistries with which it is evident he does not feel entirely satisfied. He admits there is at least one proslavery clause in the Constitution which is a fatal blow at his claim of consistency, and integrity, in the support of it. He claimed, without the attempt to demonstrate the proposition, that the constitution of the State of Ohio is a more pro-slavery instrument than the constitution of the United States and that therefore Disunion, is a fallacious movement in behalf of emancipation. H. W. Pennock rebutted his argument ably and conclusively and the meeting adjourned to assemble in the Town Hall in Marlboro at 2 o'clock P. M., on Sunday June 6th, at which time and place we would be happy to see you or any other of our anti-slavery friends.

Yours, Truly,
A. BROOKE.

May 31st.

Archy Lee the colored man who sought his freedom in the courts of California and whose trial and attempted kidnapping produced so much excitement in San Francisco, was finally released by the United States commissioner. He left the city in great haste fearing another attempt at kidnapping by his former master.

The Kansas Election ordered by the English compromise is to be held on the first Monday in August. The board in whose hands is the fate of this election consists of three Lecompton Democratic officials and the speakers of the two houses of the territorial legislature, who are free State men.

The Ohio Patriot, the organ of Democracy in this county, has changed Editors. Mr. Gill goes to his reward,—a fat office in Kansas or somewhere else out west, and is succeeded by Thomas S. Woods, formerly of this place. Mr. Woods is a gentleman of talent, which he unfortunately prostitutes by devoting to the support of Buchanan Democracy.

United States Deputy Marshals.—The new United States Marshal of Northern Ohio has appointed a batch of deputies in various counties. Ours seems thus far to be slighted. Is it possible that the U. G. R. R. of Columbiana is to be left unnoticed by the appointment of a special official kidnapper?

Salem Union School.—In the last *Republican*, the Board of Education makes a highly favorable report of the Union School in Salem for the last year. At an election held last Saturday, the voters of the town showed their purpose of having the best of educational advantages, by voting for a tax of fifteen thousand Dollars for the erection of suitable school buildings. The vote was four to one in favor of the measure. Well done!

The British Outrages.—General Cass recommended to the British government, in his correspondence recently published, as the most effectual means of suppressing the slave trade, to send their vessels of war, not to the African coast but to the Cuban, as captures there might be more easily effected. The British seem to have accepted the advice as good, and to be acting on it with impartiality. As the American Flag affords the best protection to these pirates of course it is freely used, and the complaint is now receiving the attention of Congress that they have overhauled a number of vessels engaged in legitimate commerce. This affords an excellent opportunity for the government at Washington to make a grand display of sheep and taking patriotism. In this, some of the Republicans are almost as noisy in their clamor for war as the fire eating Southerners. Wilson of Massachusetts and Toombs of Georgia seem most warlike in their jealousy of national honor, as our readers will see by a reference to the congressional news. Mr. Wilson maintaining that Congress should see to it that our vessels do not engage in this piracy, while she is jealous unto blood of interference with the rights of her seamen.

No doubt vessels guiltless of slave trading have been overhauled; but no doubt also the statements in regard to them have been exaggerated; grossly so. It would be very convenient just now for Buchanan and his associates to raise a patriotic dust in which they can, unobserved, consummate the Lecompton scheme, and prepare the way for Cuban annexation—stealing from Mexico, or wherever else they think proper to undertake a job of filibustering.

The New York *Evening Post*, which publishes the documents communicated to Congress on this subject, says that a reference to them will convince the reader:

1st. That the right to search the vessels was not asserted in a single instance;

2d. That no gun was fired, except when the vessel disregarded the signal of the cruiser; and—

3d. That the "outrage" which was made the particular occasion of complaint by General Cass, occurred in connection with a vessel which, beyond a doubt, was *designed* ultimately for the slave-trade.

The New York Tribune says:

"There is not, as we understand the matter any claim to any right of visitation as a mere exercise of power and authority. The only claim is to a right of visitation in cases where there is ground to suspect that a national character is assumed to which the vessel has no title, and necessarily, too, for the special purpose of evading a search which the British cruiser has a right to make. There is not the slightest reason to suppose that any of the visitations, about which there is now so much talk, have proceeded on any other ground. Of all the large number on American vessels trading to and from the island of Cuba, only a very few have been overhauled, while the visitations in port seem to have been confined to the single harbor of Sagua la Grande, which was most probable, had been indicated to the cruisers as a resort of vessels intended for the slave trade. Of the vessels thus visited, one at least has been seized as a piratical sail'er, by which the character of an American vessel was falsely assumed. In this case, that of the schooner Cortes, should it turn out that the British officer was mistaken, and that the Cortes was a bona fide American vessel, there will doubtless be grounds for reclamation, and a demand for damages, but, on the other hand, should it prove that the British officer was right in his estimate of the character of the vessels, then the seizure will be fully justified."

Disunion Scheme.—The New Orleans Delta has the reputation of being a disunion paper, zealously striving for the establishment of a southern slave-holding republic. A correspondent of that paper writing from the Montgomery Convention detects the following concerning the plans of the slaveholders:

"Do you understand why this great hubub about the Slave Trade is kept up by some of the agitators? Who does? The Yancey resolutions are notorious for an impracticability, for none time that there is any hope of a repeal of the slave trade statutes. What, then, is the design of agitation? I do not know; I cannot surmise. From what I infer, the policy of the disunion party is to make this impracticable demand for repeal, one of a platform of demands to be made on the North, but certain to be refused by the North. The party demanding is to be pledged to disunion in case of refusal, and to agitate until one State is secured. Having the power, the disunion party will, with a single State, secede and defy the Federal Government. The secession of one State will be the secession of the South; that is the principle; solitary secession will necessitate the secession of the South. My impression is that Alabama will be the experimental State.

"It will first draw off, recall its Congressional delegation, expel the Federal officers and possess the Federal buildings. You know the beginning is all. Alabama, from what I to-day understand will call her Convention for redress of Federal grievances, Yancey to-day expressed that belief. It was also stated that Alabama law commanded the Governor to call the Convention, provided Kansas is not admitted under the Lecompton Constitution.—The proviso is not for the refusal to admit Kansas into the Union on account of slavery, but to call, if Kansas is not admitted under the Lecompton Constitution.

"If the Land ordinance does not meet with approval in Kansas, I proposed that Louisiana, and the other cotton States, or the whole South send a special commission to Washigton at the next session, of Congress and there demand, that is, petition Congress to admit Kansas under the Lecompton Constitution, and in case of refusal, to declare the Union dissolved. The gay times for grand achievements, the times which try men's souls are close upon us. Give thanks."

Charles Mackay, during his travels in this country has done and said some weak and wicked things apparently to please the slaveholders, perhaps to make his journey among them comfortable as well as safe. But all his humiliation before them has not saved him from their direst curse. The Petersburg, Va., Express is highly indignant at his conduct, rejoices at his departure out of their coast, and his escape seems to have been at a very fortunate time according to the Virginia Poet we quote below. Who can tell what a stunning in the Mississippi by the chivalry would have done for the Doctor, morally and otherwise:

"No foreigner who has visited this country, has practiced more duplicity with us than this same Charles Mackay. Even while he was in the very heart of the south, begging Southern citizens to give him 50 cents *per head* for listening to his miserable trash; that rare piece of doggerel, about a ship load of human flesh coming aboard the steamer at Memphis, was on its way to London for publication. The writer was cunning enough, and smart enough, however, to forbid its publication before he could get out of the Southern country. Had that poetry reached New Orleans before Mackay left, an outraged and incensed people would have

> Taken his body to the "Mississip,"
> And therein have given it a dip,
> That would have made the flunkey rip,
> Throughout all the balance of his trip.

"Our poetic readers will excuse the metre, but it is as good as Mackay's doggerel, "Coming down the Mississip."

An Extensive Farmer.—Jacob Caroll, of Texas, is the largest farmer in the United States. He owns 250,000 acres of land. His home plantation contains about 8000 acres. Col. Caroll has on his immense ranges of pasture lands about 1000 horses and mules worth $50,000; 1000 cattle worth $7000; 600 hogs, worth $2000; 300 Spanish mares worth $15,000; 50 jennies, worth $20,000; 15 jacks, worth $9000; and five stallions, worth $250. His annual income from the sale of stock amounts to $10,000, and from the sale of cotton to $20,000.

We are not informed how many human chattels Mr. Caroll possesses, nor what is his income from the sale of the young of this species of stock. Probably he is a patriarch as well as a farmer. But even without these, such a land monopolist cannot fail to be a terrible curse to the region where he lives.

The General Assembly of the Old School Presbyterian Church has altogether won the hearts of the New Orleans slave holders. The *Bulletin* of that city commends it.

The General Assembly.—The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, which has just closed its session here, was a most able and dignified body, and has made a strong impression upon the public mind. There were men from every part of the Union, representing various political opinions, and discussing a great variety of topics, yet not a harsh word or an ungenerous allusion has been heard during the whole seven days's session.

This shows what enlightened liberality and a high state of mental and moral qualification accomplish in a deliberative body. We wish Congress and other public assemblies would take a few lessons in good breeding from the General Assembly of the Old School Presbyterian Church. They could not fail to elevate themselves in public estimation by doing so.

"We note you when all men speak well of you for so did the fathers of of the *false prophets*."

Emancipation in Missouri.—The Missouri Democrat and the St. Louis Intelligencer have hitherto been the only newspaper advocates of emancipation in Missouri but they are now joined by the Albany Courier, the Alexandria Dalton, and the German paper in St. Louis, making five Missouri Journals all in favor of making Missouri a free State.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

The Executive Committee of the Western Anti-Slavery society will hold its regular meeting on the 5th. inst. at the usual hour. A general attendance is desirable.

CHATTANOOGA, is the brief title of a new anti-slavery book, issued from the Cincinnati Press, with nothing on the title page to indicate its author.

We have read it with pleasure and can cordially recommend it as a very agreeable and well written book, graphically, but accurately delineating the habits, manners, virtues and vices of slaveholding society in Tennessee. The author is well acquainted with the society he describes, is an independent thinker, with clear moral perceptions, and views his thoughts boldly. The manner of the narrative is unique, and the reader is deeply interested in the characters, which are natural and well sustained. A vein of quiet humor pervades the book, while the story is so told as to make the whole a telling sarcasm upon the sham democracy and christianity of slaveholders.

The Rev. Jabez Clitters, the "sanctified," ignorant Methodist parson, who buys, sells, and beats slaves as he prays and preaches, for the glory of God and upbuilding of the church, is no imaginary character, any more than is Tom Giles, or the accomplished white slave mother, Hulda—who, Margaret Garner like, after sending her babe to enjoy freedom in the spirit land, died at last under the overseer's lash on a Louisiana plantation.

The author too, gives us another genuine specimen of a modern, popular, conservative priest—such as is found North as well as South, in the Baptist denomination, who when begged by a sympathetic sister in the church to interfere with a remonstrance against the separation of mother and babe by a brother church member and a brother minister,—replied, with the true spirit of the priest in the parable:—

"Both of my hands are full of the Lord's business. I cannot turn aside from the great work in which I am engaged, of pulling down the strong holds of sin in in Burmah, and preventing the burning of widows on the funeral piles of their husbands, and reforming the laws that sustain idolatry in that dark land." "But, seems to me, it is as much your duty to speak to an American as to a Hindoo, if you see him in error," urged the good old woman. "Yes, sister, but my hands are full of the Lord's work, and I cannot turn aside to the weak and beggarly elements of this vain world!"

THE PARK CHRISTIAN MONITOR gives us in the following item an illustration of the happy manner in which young Americans are raised for the market in Mississippi. This *Christian* Journal says:

Going up street a few days ago, we saw a sight we didn't expect to see, nor do we expect to see it again in a great while. It was nothing more nor less than a little negro boy, about four years old, stretched out upon the ground beside a poor, manly looking one, and *sucking* away as though it was his mother. Such a scene is not often witnessed in our town, and it rather amused us. And what was more, the boy seemed to like the idea of sucking a human pig.

From the Pittsburgh Gazette.

A RABID ASSAILANT OF COMMON SCHOOLS.

The South-side (Va.) Democrat is animated with a morbid spirit of hostility to the Common School system. Its editor some time since confessed his *cordial hatred of every thing Free*, and assailed it with the virulence of a dog afflicted with hydrophobia. In his issue of Friday last, he commences an article in these words: "The Common School system of New England is the fruitful parent of most of the innumerable moral, religious and political ills which infest that plague-stricken region," and proceeds to fulminate his thunders against the system. Does any one ask the reason for this assault? The answer is at hand. The Common Schools are supposed to be hostile to the "Southern social system," as the South-side Democrat nobly characterises slavery, and therefore ought to be suppressed. It regards the objections to the system as radical, and says "there is no possible remedy for this state of things, as long as the public schools continue to be fountains of anti-slavery sentiment."

As the South-side Democrat is an organ of the "National Democracy," and a faithful supporter of Mr. Buchanan's Administration, we would like to give some "aid and comfort". Our sympathies are drawn out towards it. The condition of its editor is to be condoled with. A philanthropist of such comprehensive and far-reaching benevolence, who would banish that "fruitful parent of most of our innumerable moral, religious and political ills," the common schools, and give us in its stead the Southern social system, vulgarly called Slavery is deserving of our gratitude. We trust some benevolent individual will endeavor to convince him that the freedom he hates so much is a blessing to be coveted, and not an evil to be denounced and scorned. If he was a Democrat after the stamp of Jefferson, no argument would be needed to convince him of this fundamental truth, but he has lived so long in the baleful atmosphere of Slavery that he seems to think it impossible for a man to live outside of it.

We know there is a law in Virginia which punishes women with fine and imprisonment for teaching children to read, but this law did not originate in the days of Washington and Jefferson; it belongs to a later day, when the Democracy of Jefferson is accused as a heresy, and its adherents reviled as enemies and traitors. It may well be asked what sympathy has Buchanan with the principles of Jefferson? and if he had this "Southside" editor would assail him with as much virulence and unreason as he fulminates against Common Schools.

The system of Common Schools, we believe, is pretty well established at the North, and we apprehend our people will not ask the permission of the "South-Side" editor to continue them. They will support them so long as they are found to be useful, without regard to the lash of his resentment which he brandishes over their heads. This being the case we would like to know what he is going to do about it.

Miscellaneous Summary.

CONGRESSIONAL.

WASHINGTON CITY, May 28th.

Mr. Mason, of Virginia, from the committee on Foreign Relations, to whom was referred the resolution inquiring whether additional legislation is necessary to place power in the hands of the executive to obtain redress for recent British aggressions, submitted a report, the substance of which is that the official statements show a succession of acts of aggression by the British cruisers in the Gulf of Mexico, so marked and extraordinary as to have awakened the indignation of the country. Vessels under the American flag, pursuing a lawful commerce, have been fired into, stopped and interrogated as to cargo, destination, crew, &c. In less than fifteen American ships in the harbor of Lagos, La Grande, and six on the high seas, have been officially reported, each arrival bringing additional facts of aggression of the same power on our flag.

It has hitherto happened, that in isolated cases, where similar aggressions have occured, through inadvertence, the United States has been content, on receipt of a disclaimer of intent, but the continued and persevering character of these outrages is such as to arouse the indignation of the country, and to require their arrest at once, and to end at once and forever such indignities. The slave trade is alleged as an excuse, the committee will not discuss that question. It is sufficient that the United States, though often invoked, refuses to recognize the right of police. They rest on the principle that a marine under its flag cannot be visited or questioned without its consent, and the committee deem this a fit occasion to declare it as the principle of the United States admitting of no reserve or qualification, and to be maintained at any cost.

Resolved, That these aggressions demand such unequivocal explanation from Great Britain as shall prevent their recurrence in future forever.

Resolved, That the Committee approves of the action of the Executive, and are prepared to recommend such future legislation as circumstances may require.

May 29th.

SENATE.—On motion of Mr. Seward, of New York, one thousand copies of the resolutions of the committee in relation to British Aggressions, were ordered to be printed.

Mr. Mason, of Virginia, spoke on the resolutions, showing that it was indubitable that the international law recognizes no right of visitation in time of peace, and in time of war it is only conceded to the extent of preventing the carrying of articles contraband of war.

Mr. Mallory, of Florida, proposed an amendment, declaring that the American people cannot permit such aggressions, and therefore Congress should legislate to enable the Executives to adopt measures at once to prevent the continuance of such indignities.

Mr. Douglas asked, What good does it do to resolve that this search is a billigerent act? The American people and England know that it is.—England was informed of it forty years ago, and has violated our rights thirty-three times within the past few weeks. He commended and admired the promptness with which the President has sent a force to the Gulf, but that force is only up to the point of preventing it. Do you suppose we will ever find an opportunity to prevent search unless a ship of war be sent to accompany every merchant vessel? The Senator from New York (Mr. Seward) was wrong in saying that this force could sink the British in the Gulf. The British have there three guns to our one; it is brave, at least, to think that our one will sink their three. Mr. Douglas recommended another course. Let a ship of war, say the Wabash, get on the track of the Styx or Buzzard, follow her up and bring her into an American port, and it will then be time to make explanations. If England avows her cruisers' acts it becomes an international question. If she disavows their act, it only remains for us to say what punishment we shall inflict on those lawless persons who perpetrated these outrages. The President having gone as far as he can go, let him have at once such powers as are necessary to protect our flag and maintain the rights of our citizens at home and abroad.

Mr. Haynes spoke in praise of the gallantry of the navy, who, he said, would go to the bottom and do their duty.

Mr. Wilson was proceeding to address the Senate supporting the resolutions, but adding that it was our duty also to see that the flag be not prostituted by men engaged in the slave trade. The special order coming up, Mr. Wilson concluded by moving that the President is hereby authorized and empowered to employ the naval force of the United States and send the same to the scene of the recent outrages with instructions to capture the ships which have committed or may commit those belligerent acts.

A Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati Gazette says:

There seemed to be much rivalry between the representative men of the various interests, to take the lead in belligerent demonstrations, and it is difficult to determine whether Toombs, Douglass, Mallory, Hale or Wilson, was most emphatic in these utterances. Douglas signalized himself especially, by urging that increased power should be placed in the hands of the President—a power which Mr. Garnett, of Va., denounced in the House, as inaugurating a "military despotism."

Mr. Hale moved to amend the resolutions by a clause, declaring the offensive acts to be belligerent in their character, and ought to be resisted by all the power of the Government; and Mr. Wilson of Mass., not to be outdone, went a step further, and proposed, that the President should be authorized and empowered to employ the naval force of the United States, and send the same to the scenes of the recent outrages, with instructions to capture the ships which have committed, or may commit these belligerent acts.

Mr. Mason endeavored to press a vote on the resolutions, but notwithstanding all the explosions, a majority decided to give them the go by and take up the Appropriation Bills. And what is most remarkable in this connection, is the fact, that the rank and file of the Democracy voted for the latter. They do not like a war spirit, which is generated by such heroic hearts, as Seward, Hale and Wilson.

EXISTENCE OF NEGROES.—There appears to have arisen of late a general conspiracy against the negro. We have the French prosecuting on the West Coast of Africa an enterprise which is nothing but a new slave trade, and which there is a question of extending to the North. On the East they are conveying negroes to the island of Bourbon, ostensibly as emigrants, but in reality as slaves, for as such they are purchased; and as fast as one lot is shipped another is obtained to supply its place. The Americans are advocating the re-opening of the slave trade; the Spaniards are carrying it on with impunity to Cuba; the West-Indian party in this country are advocating "immigration treaties" with the African chiefs; and, to cap the climax, we find our own Government proposing to enlist negroes to fight our unholy battles in the East Indies.—*London A. S. Reporter.*

THE RECUSANT DEMOCRATS.—There are indications that the fight between Douglas and the President is to be made up, and that the latter has given up the purpose, first entertained, of making war upon the Anti-Lecompton members of the House who may be renominated. A Buchanan convention is called in Illinois, to meet June 7th, to nominate a second democratic ticket, and the Chicago *Times*, the leading organ of the Douglas democrats, makes a direct call upon the Washington *Union*, to know whether this meets the approval of the President and Cabinet. The *Union* disclaims any authority to speak for the Administration, but says for itself:

"We would counsel our friends faithfully to abide the decisions of democratic conventions, and earnestly and truly seek the election of their nominees. To this rule we never knew of an exception which to our judgement was sufficient to justify a refusal to obey the laws of party.—Again, at the time especially, do we insist that democrats shall unite against the common enemy; and, we will add, that it was wrong to wrangle and quarrel, it is criminal to do so now."

DEATH OF ELLIS GRAY LORING.—A telegraphic despatch from Boston announces the death, on Tuesday, at his country residence in Beverly, Mass., of Ellis Gray Loring, a distinguished lawyer of Boston, and a gentleman highly respected for his private virtues and active benevolence.

Mr. Loring was indentified with the anti-slavery and other philanthropic societies, which owed much to his contributions. He was a singularly conscientous, as well as amiable man, and supported with unwavering, though temperate firmness, any cause which he believed to be right, whether it were in good or in ill repute in the community. His loss will be widely lamented. Mr. Loring's last illness was very sudden and unexpected. His wife and one daughter survive him.

NEW YORK, MAY 28.—The schooner Francis French, of Union, N. J., was seized by the U. S. inspector to-day, having a slave concealed on board.

RHODE ISLAND.—We take pleasure in chronicling the election of Henry B. Anthony as U. S. Senator, from Rhode Island in place of the locofoco, Allen. Mr. Anthony is the editor of the Providence *Journal*. He possesses ability of a high order and will make an excellent Senator.

A KENTUCKY TRAGEDY.—On Wednesday last, William Marsh, while sitting in front of a hotel in Brandenburg, Ky., was shot down without warning by Stanley Young, whose father he had killed in an affray seven years ago. Marsh fell dead on the spot, and his murderer, leaped upon a horse, escaped before the bystanders could arrest him.

The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia Press, says: Chief Justice Taney is about to retire from the Supreme Court. A number of names is suggested in connection with the vacancy. Here is a chance for some Lecompton, Dred Scott Democrat,

Arizona and Dacotah have not yet been definitely acted on by the Senate Committee on Territories. Douglas is in favor of organizing both, while Green is hostile to Arizona. Probably neither will be organized this session.

A letter from a young friend on his way to Kansas, written on a steamboat on the Missouri, May 16, says:

Emigrants are pouring into Kansas by thousands. Steamboats cannot be made long and large enough to carry all that apply for passage. This boat refused more than two hundred yesterday, and still they come. Six boats per day leave St. Louis, with an average of two hundred passengers each, for Kansas and Nebraska."

—We have similar advices through other channels. Kansas and Missouri seem to be taking the lead in this year's emigration.

COL. THOMAS L. KANE.—The Philadelphia *Press* asserts that if the recent news from Utah should prove to be correct, that the U. S. officials have entered Salt Lake City without molestation, the chief portion of the credit should be awarded to Col. Kane. He went to Utah with the consent of the President, but he was prompted mainly by his own generous heart, and a desire to save bloodshed and slaughter. "Blessed are the peace makers."

Judge Blackstone, whose Commentaries are the most popular law books ever written, left behind him in manuscript a work on Architecture. It was written when the Judge was quite young; but has been described by those who have seen it as worthy his maturer years. A wish has been expressed to see this work in type; the Lord Chancellor of England has set his name at the head of a subscription list for the purpose.

NEW ORLEANS, MAY 30.—A great indignation meeting was held at the Arcade. 5000 people were present, Gen. Palfrey was called to the chair and A. T. Warner appointed secretary. Resolutions were passed, after several eloquent speeches were delivered, recommending every vessel to arm and equip be. re leaving this port and to offer every resistance possible to British cruisers. Great enthusiasm was displayed at the meeting.

NEW ORLEANS, MAY 30.—In the Common Council of this city held last evening, resolutions were read authorising the Mayor to equip and send an armed vessel against the British cruiser. A meeting was called at the Arcade on Saturday to take into consideration the sending of an armed vessel to the Gulf.

HARD TIMES AT NEW ORLEANS.—Says the Crescent, 19th:

"The Gaity theater, alias the Varieties, shut up some time ago. In good time, the St. Charles theater followed its example. Last week the Amphitheater closed, and on Sunday night the venerable old Orleans did likewise. So we now have no theatre—terrible! And, to make matters worse, several of the splendid cigarshops have followed suit and permanently closed their doors."

LIQUOR ROW AT SELMA, IND.—A row occurred at selma, Ind., a few evenings since. The Ladies undertook to demolish a liquor shop owned by a man named Kirkpatric, and he resisted. He locked the door and they hewed it down, and when they endeavored to enter it, he punched them with a stick, and Mrs. Ribble was considerably hurt. Her husband went to her assistance, and was knocked down by Fitzpatrick, and quite seriously hurt. A suit has been brought against Kirkpatrick, charging him with an assault with intent to kill.

The Washington Union has a significant article denouncing the attempts of the Lecomptonites of Illinois to "distract the Democratic party" by getting up a convention of Anti-Douglas letters, under the lead of Cook. The same paper has also gone so far recently as to speak of Douglas as "the distinguished Senator from Illinois," and to compliment him with other sweet phrases. It had only very harsh epithets for him a little while ago.

The New Orleans *Bee*, a watchful guardian of Southern interests, scents "danger ahead," in respect to Texas. That danger consists in the probability that no more slave States can be carved out of the Texas territory. The *Bee* informs its readers that,—

"There is serious danger of the utter defeat of Southern hopes and aspirations touching Texas, and that in the very heart of the South, in the region of all others best adapted to the successful cultivation of Southern products, and to the consequent remunerating employment of slave labor, a feeling of settled opposition to slavery exists which, if not counteracted, will ultimately neutralize the entire benefit conferred, by the act of 1850, and to incorporate the largest, finest and most fertile part of Texas into the family of free States."

THE SLAVERY QUESTION ON POLITIES.—If the slavery question were stricken out of national politics, what would be left of the Republican party? independent of that element what have they to stand upon? We answer frankly nothing whatever.—*Washington Union.*

Then why don't you strike it out?—*Boston Bee.*

The Boston *Atlas and Bee* advocates the abolition of all laws for the collection of debt, except in cases of notes of hand and where mortgages and leins upon specified property are involved, and would leave the indebtedness in all matters of account to rest upon the personal honor and honesty of the debtor, and on the degree of confidence which the creditor might please to accord on such sagacity."

CAVING IN AT GRAND GULF.—The True Southern has the following:

A letter from a friend at Grand Gulf, dated May 14, says: Our town is fast caving in. A large slice, taking a house belonging to John Buckingham & Co., near the old McBride tavern, is gone to-day. As it is only a few yards off we are beginning to feel nervous.

"THE KIBLEHOH COME."—At Damascus, in the very heart of a city given to Mohammedanism, at one gate of the Great Mosques, is a specious ancient doorway, over which is a cross with the following verses in good Greek letters:

"Thy kingdom, O Christ, is an everlasting kingdom, and thy dominion endureth throughout all generations."

A. M. Gosketitch has been appointed Russian consul in Japan; He will reside in the island of Yeso. His wife will reside with him there, and she will be the first European female ever permitted to reside in the Japanese dominions.

RUSSIAN SERFDOM.—A report lately presented to the Emperor Alexander contains the following statistical returns relative to landed property and serfs in Russia. The number of families who are land owners amounts to 127,000. Out of these 2,000 possess from 1,000; to 10,000, serfs; 2,000 from 500 to 1,000; 18,000 from 100 to 500; 30,000 from 21 to 100, and 75,000 have less than 21. The total number of peasant serfs of the nobility amount to 11,750,000, and those of the crown to 9,000,000.—There are, therefore, 20,750,00, persons anxiously waiting for an improvement in their condition.

A PLUCKY SENATOR.—The Hon. William Chapell, a member of the Wisconsin Senate, received $10,000 of the La Crosse and Milwaukee Rail road bribe, two years ago, and was active in corrupting his legislative associates. The Senate, at its recent session, voted, 21 to 5, that he was guilty, and 18 to 9 that he was unworthy of a seat in the body. He, however retained his seat. A mass meeting at Watertown, where he resides, held without distinction of party, unanimously requested him to resign. He refused. The Common Council of that city, a majority being his political friends, made a similar request by a vote of 7 to 5, but Mr. C. would not comply. As this plucky Senator will be remembered in history, it is proper to record that he emerged from this State, and was for many years a citizen of Rochester.—*N. Y. Times.*

THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.—A letter from London, received by the Niagara, says of the progress of the Ocean Telegraph:

"It appears that, in the course of about a fortnight or three weeks, an experement will be made by running the cable out from the coast of Ireland, a distance of about 600 miles, so as to reach the greatest depth that will have to be encountered, and to test the general completeness of the machinery. The final starting of the expedition, it is hoped, will take place about the 10th of June, in order that the mid-point of the Atlantic, between Newfoundland and Ireland, may be reached on the 15th of June. At that period there will, in those latitudes, be only about four hours of night; and as a full moon will lend her aid, there will absolutely be no interval of darkness throughout the entire operations."

Receipts for the Bugle for the week ending June 7.

James Cole, Rome Centre	1,50	pay to	709
Edwin Comstock, Adrian	2.00	"	715
Sylvanus Kinney, Springville	2.70	"	691
Robert Williams, Barnesville	1.00	"	650
Jesse Keiser, Columbiana	1.50	"	658
Dr. M. Wilson, Cadiz	2.25	"	662
Thomas Donaldson, N. Richmond	1.50	"	708
J. H. Richardson, West Unity	1.50	"	623
Randall Bailey, "	1.50	"	620
Dr. R. B. Rush, Salem	.75	"	685
H. E. DeGarmo, Ypsilanti	.37	"	687
John Pontius, Petersburg	1.00	"	694

Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Going West.

LEAVE	1st EXPRESS.	2nd EXPRESS.	MAIL.
Pittsburgh,	2.40,a.m.,	2.15, p.m.	7.30 a.m.
Columbiana,	5.01 "	4.30 "	11.06 "
Salem,	5.23 "	5.14 "	11.42 "
Alliance,	5.52 "	5.47 "	12.30 "
Crestline,	10.00 "	10.23 "	7.07 "

Going East.

LEAVE			
Crestline,	5.25, a.m,	9.12, p.m.	12.40, p.m.
Alliance,	9.38 "	2.13, a.m.	4.50 "
Salem,	10.10 "	2.51 "	5.40 "
Columbiana,	10.35 "	3.19 "	6.05 "
Pittsburgh,	1.15 "	6.10 "	8.52 "

DR. RUSH,

HOMŒOPATHIST.

Office three doors West of the Wilson House.

WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of Salem and vicinity, that he now occupies the Office recently vacated by E. G. Palmer, M. D., where he may be found ready to attend to calls in his profession.

Salem, June 5th. 1858.-6m.

BROADWAY

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

CLOTHING AND

CLOTH HOUSE.

In store the largest assortment, BEST MADE and Cheapest Stock of

MEN AND BOYS' CLOTHING

to be found in the country. Also: A very large stock of Piece Goods (bought of the Manufacturers,) comprising every variety of Material adapted to the Season for Men and Boy's wear, which will be sold by the piece or yard or made to order in a style

NOT TO BE EXCELLED

by any other establishment in the country.

Gents Furnishing Goods of every description at low prices.

☞ Goods received from the East Monthly.

STREET & CO.

Broadway, Salem, June 1858.

HUNT AND WEBSTERS SEWING MACHINES FOR SALE.

WILL BE PUBLISHED JUNE 15th.

THE EXILES OF FLORIDA,

OR

BY JOSHUA R. GIDDINGS.

Illustrated with six fine Engravings

ONE VOLUME, 12mo. 320 pp. $1 00

This work will portray, with eminent ability, the crimes committed by our Government against the Maroons who fled from South Carolina and other Slave States, seeking protection under Spanish laws. It will also show the bad faith exercised towards the Indians of Florida, and be found to present a true view of the long fought FLORIDA WAR.

The object of the work is to operate upon the political morality of the country, by calling forth the sympathies and moral feelings of the people; and its condemnation of the tyranny of the Executive and its supporters, should commend it to the attention of every American citizen.

The long and distinguished services, high personal character, and known ability of the writer, will be a sufficient guaranty of its merits.

The Washington correspondent of the New-York Evening Post, who examined some of the advance sheets, says:

"I have examined it with pleasure and instruction. The work will prove a valuable history of important events which will undoubtedly be passed over by those who claim to be the historians of the peculiar institution' which it concerns, or because they have not the facilities for acquiring information on the subject. To any other man than Mr. Giddings, the subject of the Spanish Maroons or Seminole slaves would become complex and remote. Perhaps there has been no subject which he has more thoroughly investigated in the course of his public duties, nor any that he comprehends better than this. The book will cover a vast deal of important information besides that of which it is the special object of the author to treat. The character of Osceola, as delineated by the pen of Mr. Giddings, is grand to contemplate. His parentage, marriage, romantic life and noble death, make up a most thrilling and instructive chapter in the work; and while the whole is produced in the usually earnest, clear and concise style of the author, it is also beautified with a romance more charming than can be gathered from the world of fiction."

☞ Agents wanted in every County in the United States.

FOLLETT, FOSTER & Co.,

PUBLISHERS,

Journal Buildings, Columbus, Ohio.

MRS. CHURCH.

Botanic Medicine,

HIGH STREET, SALEM, OHIO.

AARON BRADFIELD & T. B. WILLIAMS.

NEW FIRM!

The above persons have this the 14th day of May, associated togeth er and will carry on the

HAT AND CAP

business at the old stand immediately opposite the

BUTTER STORE.

under the style of

BRADFIELD & WILLIAMS.

Their stock is the largest and most complete in this market embracing every variety of

HATS AND CAPS,

which they will sell as Low if not Lower than any in the country. Please call and examine their stock before purchasing elsewhere.

Hats Dressed and Shaped to the Head

by conformature, on the shortest notice.

☞ Remember the place, immediately opposite the Butter Store.

Those knowing themselves indebted to Aaron Bradfield will please call and settle their accounts immediately.

Pick-pockets

DEFEATED!!

We will send a *First Class Wallet for* $1.00 and also a very nice convenient Bill Fold Portmonnaie for $1.25 with our improvement by mail which

Secures the Wallet or Portmonaie against Accidental

LOSS, OR PICK POCKETS.

☞ Agents wanted to solicit orders of Merchants and others.

DICKINSON & BATE,

Hudson, Michigan.

Fresh Groceries.

Coffee—30 Bags choice Rio
4 " " Maricaibo,
4 " " Cape,
2 " " old Java,
1 Bale Choice Mocah,
Teas—12 chests choice and finest Y. Hyson,
12 do do do Black,
2 do do do Gunpowder,
Sugars—30 Bbls. Refined Sugars, assorted.
8 Hhds choice N. O. Sugar,
Molasses—25 Bbls choice N. O. Molasses,
10 " " Steam Syrups,
Rice—3 Tierces choice,
160 lbs Pearl Barley,
Foreign Fruits—75 Drums choice Figs,
20 boxes Mk Raisins,
10 half do do
10 qr do do
4 boxes Layer do
12 boxes prime Oranges,
8 do do Lemons,
1 mat do Dates,
12 boxes fig Paste,
8 do Gum Drops,
3 do Rock Candy,
Prunes, Confectionaries, &c.
Crackers—Sugar, Butter, Soda & Water,
Spices—1 Bale Cassia,
1 do Cloves,
1 do Cloves,
3 bags Pepper,
2 do Pimento,
Nutmegs, Mace, Ginger, &c., &c.
Soda, &c—12 kegs Super Bi Carbonate of Soda.
1 cask Sal Soda,
12 packages Sicily Liquorice
30 " best Calabria do
Scotch, Rappee and Black Snuff.
Large assortment of willow Baskets, &c.
Salt—4500 lbs Ashton Salt for Dairy use
Salt by the Barrel.
Tobacco—20 boxes choice, assorted
40,000 Segars, assorted.
Soaps—20 boxes Womans Friends,
6 gross assorted Toilet,
10 boxes Palm,
5 " Rosin,
5 " Variegated.
Candles—Star, Stearine, Oooll and Tallow.
Starch—10 boxes best Pearl,
Fish—25 packages No 2 & mess Mackerel,
20 half bls White Fish (to arrive,)
300 Bank Cod Fish,
4 half bbls Herring,
20 Boxes Extra Herring,
100 lbs Halibut,
1 package extra Salmon.

Just recieved and for Sale by the Package or Retail at Pittsburgh prices.

Our goods are bought at *net* and will be sold cheap. We call particular attention to our Choice Selection of Tea and Coffee.

We have on hand all articles usually kept by Grocers which we will sell cheap.

J. DEMING & CO.

Salem, May 5, 1858. tf.

SPRING OF 1858.

J. & L. SCHILLING

Beg leave to announce the opening of their

First Large and Extensive Stock of

Spring and Summer Goods,

Which by a careful examination will be found much the LARGEST and CHEAPEST Stock ever offered in the SALEM MARKET, among which may be found DECIDEDLY GREAT BARGAINS in

BLACK AND FANCY DRESS SILKS,

Together with all the different Kinds and Styles of

FASHIONABLE DRESS GOODS

in the Market, at prices Defying Competition;

Shawls and Mantillas,

Of the Late Paris Styles as adopted by BRODIE of New York. EMBROIDERY and NEEDLE WORK in great variety.

WHITE GOODS

Of every description. KIDD GLOVES of a superior quality, together with a general Stock of Notions,

BONNETS AND BONNET RIBBONS,

DRESS TRIMMINGS, BROWN AND BLEACHED SHEETINGS AND SHIRTINGS, PILLOW-CASE COTTONS, MEN'S AND BOYS' PANTALOONETT, &C., &C., INCLUDING A GENERAL STOCK OF BOTH STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS, CARPETS, WALL AND WINDOW PAPER, CHINA, GLASS, AND

Queensware, Groceries, &c., &c.

Thankful for the patronage heretofore so *liberally* extended us, we take the liberty to call your *earliest* attention to the above stock, feeling satisfied that it cannot fail to meet your entire approbation.

Yours, Respectfully,

J. & L. SCHILLING.

SALEM, April, 1858.

NATHAN GALBREATH'S ESTATE.

Notice is hereby given that the subscriber has been appointed and qualified as Executor on the Estate of Nathan Galbreath, late of Columbiana County, Ohio, deceased.

DAVID L. GALBREATH.

April 19th, 1858.

FARQUHAR HOUSE,

EAST END OF MAIN STREET,

Salem, Columbiana County, Ohio.

W. W. ALLEN, Ag't.

☞ Passengers conveyed to and from the depot free of charge.

New Spring Goods.

CHEAPER THAN EVER BEFORE!!

Received a fresh supply of New Spring Goods at

SALEM EXCHANGE.

I am receiving *every week and shall continue to receive*

LATEST DESIGNS AND STYLES OF

NEW GOODS,

Suitable for the season. Persons desirous of obtaining Great Bargains, will do well to call and examine my stock before purchasing elsewhere, as prices are such that you

WILL BUY!!

I have an elegant assortment of

SUMMER CASSIMERES,

of every color, for Gentlemen's Suits, and will have them made up to order, as cheap as any in town. Also, a good assortment of

CLEVELAND MADE SHOES.

Just received a nice assortment of Embroideries which I am selling at very low prices.

I would invite the public to an examination of my stock—

DOMESTICS AND GROCERIES!

☞ Keep constantly on hand, BEST FAMILY FLOUR. Wanted to buy for CASH, Eggs, Butter, Sheep Pelts, and Dried Apples.

JACOB HEATON.

Salem, April, 1858.

ENOS L. WOODS & CO.

Steam Engine Builders,

ALLIANCE, STARK COUNTY, OHIO

Engines of the best patterns built to order, on very reasonable terms.

June 21, 1858.-ly.

Hardware and Lamp Store!

The undersigned respectfully informs his old customers and all new ones who may give him a call that he has returned from the East with a large and well selected stock of HARDWARE and CUTLERY which will be sold on as reasonable terms as can be bought in this section of country, consisting in part of

TABLE KNIVES AND FORKS,

Shoe, Carving, and Pocket Knives of all kinds and descriptions, Sheep Shears, Scissors, Razors, Spoons, &c., &c.

SHOE KITTS AND FINDINGS!!!

Hatchets, Axes, Carpenters' Tools of all kinds and descriptions; Coffee Mills, Rat and Mouse Traps, Butts, Hinges,

LATCHES, LOCKS, AND SCREWS,!!

Nails, Brads, Stair Rods, Snuffers, Shot Belts, Shot Pouches, Pins, Needles, Gimblets, Wood Saws, Hand Saws,

Agricultural Implements!!

Shovels, Hoes, Spades, Forks, Shoe, Tooth, Hair, Cloth, Dust, Paint, Scrub, Shaving, and Stove Brushes, and all goods usually found in a Hardware Store.

SHOENBERGER'S NAILS,

By the Pound or Keg.

Britania Tea Pots, Cups and Ladles, Fluid and Oil LAMPS!!

TOYS of all kinds, for children. BIRD CAGES of beautiful finish, style and variety. A share of public patronage is respectfully solicited. Country produce and old copper taken in exchange, at his new store room, South side Main street, opposite Jacob Heaton's store.

DANIEL WALTON.

SALEM, April 17, 1858.

J. Deming & Co.,

Have just received a good stock of CHOICE

GROCERIES,

consisting of nearly everything kept in our line of trade. We call particular attention to our

SUGAR, COFFEE, AND CHOICE GREEN AND BLACK TEAS.

We buy for Cash and will sell cheap.

WANTED.

3000 bushels prime dried apples for which the highest market price will be paid.

☞ Cash paid for Butter and Eggs.

J. DEMING & CO.

Salem, Oct., 14, 1857.

The Celebrated Steel Pens, No. 709,

Manufactured by Joseph Gillott, for sale wholesale and retail, by

J. M'MILLAN.

Salem, " 24, 1857.

HANDSOME BUILDING

SITES IN SALEM, OHIO.

I am now prepared to sell those DESIRABLE LOTS, on Lisbon Street, opposite the dwellings of Messrs. Wright, Jones, Hillman, &c., &c. Enquire of John Deming, or the subscriber.

BENJAMIN BOWN.

I offer, also, for sale the Farm where I now reside; being 130 Acres, well improved, well watered and in good condition, 2½ miles South of Salem, on the Lisbon Road.

Aug. 23. tf BENJAMIN BOWN

PITTSBURGH WATER CURE.

This institution for the Cure of the sick, is situated on the Ohio River and Ohio and Pa. R. R., 10 miles West of the City at

HAYSVILLE STATION.

All kinds of disease successfully treated. For particulars Address either of the physicians, Box 1304 Pittsburgh, Pa.

S. FREASE, M. D.
H. FREASE, M. D.
MRS. C. P. FREASE, M. D.

April 13th, 1858.

Farmers, Protect Your Own!

After subscribing for the *Bugle*, as in duty bound, to keep up with the News and Politics of the times, you will want another paper, more exclusively devoted to your business, such as *Farming, Stock Raising, Gardening, Fruits, &c.*, and should immediately join with your neighbor in a club, or send by yourself, for the good old

OHIO CULTIVATOR: Volume XIV for 1858,

THE STAR THAT NEVER SETS!

Published at Columbus twice a month, beginning with January each year. Brim full of new and original reading!—the champion of labor and farmers rights!

TERMS.—Single copy, $1 a year—Three copies for $2—Six copies for $4—Nine copies for $5, and a copy extra to the getter up of every club of 9.

☞ Inquire at your Post Office, or send for a specimen, and get up a club among your neighbors. Specimens sent free.

Address S. D. HARRIS,
Editor and Publisher, Columbus, O.

Miscellaneous.

Translated from the German for the Cincinnati Gazette.

THE FORESTS.

BY DR. KARL MULLER.

The vegetable carpet is something more than a mechanical web, whose threads need only to be counted in order to understand the composition of its warp and woof. The plant-covering is not incorrectly called the vegetable world, or the vegetable kingdom. It is in truth a state in the kingdom of nature, distributed, like a state in the realm of humanity, in distinctly marked and manifold communities. Amongst these communities the forests take the first rank. In extent and mass they are the largest groups, and as such produce the most distinct impression upon the landscape, as well as upon the economy of nature.—They may be characteristically denominated the regents of the plant state. Indeed this influence is so conspicuous that we need only refer to it.—It is the forests which show us most clearly that the earth would be entirely uninhabitable, if plants had not been endowed with the beneficent peculiarity of grouping themselves into communities. Without this natural association, the life of individual plants would stand in the most extreme peril. But united they mutually protect each other against storm and tempest, as well as against the scorching beams of the sun. How exceedingly interesting these mutual good offices are, every reservation of soil destined to the production of a forest will bear witness. Weeds and grasses first cover the ground of the reservation. These give the nonlesome access to the young plants, but by their shade prevent them from parching the soil, so as to endanger the life of the seedlings. Under the protection of the smallest member of the vegetable kingdom they shoot upwards, in order that, when they shall have attained the gigantic forms of our forests, they in their turn may undertake a like office for other plants. Under their branches, the shaded earth retains its moisture, to feed the lowly plants, whose tender roots, unlike those of the trees themselves, are unable to derive their moisture from the depths of the earth. Thus also they enable the soil, at least in the more cool and temperate zones, to cover itself with a moss carpet, which retains the moisture still longer in itself, or permits it slowly to ooze out, to replenish the water basins of the hills. When a rain cloud pours its contents upon the forest, the leaves of the trees retain the drops, and let them fall more slowly to the earth, than they would descend from the atmosphere. And finally, the moss carpet receives them, destined to keep the earth continually saturated, since the branches of the trees prevent a too rapid evaporation.

Two results follow. In the first place, the forest soil is capacitated to produce fountains. In the second, by the constant presence of moisture in the woods, a perpetual evaporation takes place, and thus a cooler temperature is secured.

The reports of the French writer Blanqui, as touching the effects produced by felling the forests of the Alps of Provence, present a melancholy picture. "In our temperate latitudes," says he, "one can form no adequate conceptions of these burning mountain ravines where a bush no longer exists to protect a bird; where the traveller, in summer, finds here and there a few withered lavender-stems; where all the fountains are dried up, and a mournful silence reigns, hardly broken by the hum of an insect. All at once, when a thunder-storm bursts, the masses of water plunge headlong from the mountain heights into these wild and riven reservoirs. They desolate without watering, overflow without refreshing, and the earth by their transit is made more barren than it would be by their abscence. At last, man withdrew from these frightful solitudes, and in the present year [1843] I have not found a single living being in hamlets where thirty years ago I well remember to have been hospitably entertained. In a multitude of places not only are the trees destroyed, but also the under brush, the box, the broom, the heath, and the plants which the inhabitants were accustomed to use as fuel, as litter, and consequently also as manure. The evil has increased to such a degree that the proprietors of the still inhabited parts have been obliged to reduce their stock of cattle one-half, often three fifths, from the lack of proper nourishment. At the very time when their poverty was increasing with the destruction of the forests, they found themselves compelled by the impossibility of finding nourishment for their sheep through the entire year to let their pastures to the herdsmen of the Rhone districts, and even of Piedmont." Some may think this description an exaggeration. Unhappily it finds a confirmation of melancholy strength in the most recent overflowings of the Rhone and the Isere, in June, 1856—floods which buried Lyons and the neighboring country in an inland ocean.

Even Germany itself is not exempt from the sad consequences which the destruction of forests entails. Innumerable proofs of this will present themselves in every excursion into the mountain districts, especially in the Rhenish mountains, the Thuringian forest, the Erzgebirge and the Eifel. The last has barely sustained the naked life of its inhabitants. An example from this region places the importance of forests in a very striking light. After the lead mines near Commern had been worked more than a century, the sand thus produced was covering the surrounding plough-lands and pastures. The misery about to be caused by the overflow of this sand-sea could not be overlooked. With a felicitous discernment, the forest commissioners checked the impending wretchedness by plantations of pines. Precisely the same thing occurred on the gulf of Gascony. The ocean sand overspread the adjacent lands and threatened to make them utterly worthless and uninhabitable. A French gentleman, however, named Brémontier conceived the clever idea of erecting an intrenchment in the form of a forest. He planted the sand-loving broom (Sarothamus scoparius,) reared the young pines in its shade, and thus arrested the progress of the sand-flood. Something like this has been witnessed on the sea-coast of Germany. An example presents itself in the long, narrow sand-bank, called the Nehrung, which separates the Frische-Haff from the Baltic, and extends almost from Dansig to Pillau. "Down to the middle ages," says W. Alexis, "the Nehrung extended still further, and filled with sand the narrow passage near Lonkstadt.

A long pine forest kneaded and compacted the down sand, and the heath stretching unbroken from Dansig to Pillau. Upon a certain occasion, Frederick William I. stood in need of funds. A gentleman named Van Korff, desirous of courting the king's favor, promised to procure for him the needed money with government loans or taxes provided he should be permitted to put to use something which at present was useless. Accordingly he made inroads upon the Prussian forests, which at that time possessed small value; and in prosecuting the work he stripped of its wood the entire Nehrung, so far as it belonged to Prussia. As a financial operation, it succeeded perfectly. The king received his money. But in the operation of the elements consequent upon it, the State is suffering to the present day an irremidable injury.—the sea winds sweep over the naked hills; the Frische-Haff is half filled with sand; the sedge spreading luxuriously far and wide threatens to create an enormous swamp; the water passage connecting the wealthy Elbing, the sea and Konigsberg is endangered, and the fishery of Haff is seriously curtailed. Attempts have been made with sand-worts willows, and creeping plants to throw a web of vegetation at least over the hills; but every possible effort has proved vain. The operation of Van Korff brought to the king's coffers 200,000 thalers. Now millions would be freely given if the wood could be restored". The Baltic provinces of Russia are experiencing something similar at the present day. As the forests are, here, the most appropriate instrument, the most natural rampart, in checking the constantly progressing sand off the downs, they are in like manner the best protection against the floating ice of rivers, against the glaciers, avalanches, and earth-slides of the higher mountains, and what they thus accomplish for the benefit of man re acts advantageously upon the vegetable world itself. Without forests and their connected influences, the existence of the greater portion of our more tender vegetation would be put in peril.

But there is still another destination of forests not less important. As they are the natural regulators of the winds and of moisture, so also have they the important commission to fulfil of purifying the atmosphere. This commission they do actually fulfill, for in common with all vegetable products, they possess the power of imbibing various gases and transforming them into vegetable substance. Especially is this true of carbonic acid gas, which is released in all processes of fermentation, which is exhaled from the animal lungs, and in many places from the interior of the earth itself. This gas all plants inhale; the forests consequently in great quantities, in order to assume the carbon which it contains. The inhalation takes place in the day time; but the same gas is given off by night to be assumed the following day, under the influence of the sun's light. With the disappearance of the forest, therefore, a greater quantity of carbonic acid gas, a gas unfavorable to animal life, is produced above the vegetable limit upon the Alps, than in the lower strata of the atmosphere. On the other hand, the oxygen given off by day is the proper life-air for man and brute. This it is which the more it is inhaled favors the more the action of the system, elevates its healthy tone, and strengthens the body. For this reason life in the open air is fresher and stronger than life within doors. It is not however carbonic acid gas alone, which serves as nourishment for the vegetable world. Many other gasses, especially ammonia, a gas most hostile to animal life, belong in this category. In every respect, the forests are the great regulators and improvers of the atmosphere. Commonly, indeed, we have small apprehensions of the importance of this reciprocal relation; but the facts of nature speak with a voice louder than that of law itself. No region of the earth confirms these observations more particularly, than that portion of Italy, which was once the richly cultivated home of the Volsci; but it is now an ill-famed mirasm, commonly designated as the Pontine marshes. Where once life reigned, death not obscurely threatens to extinguish the torch of animal existence. His minister is the pest bearing malaria, producing a sickness, whose existence is chiefly attributed to the exhalations of this morass; to the perpetual decomposition of animal matter, constantly accumulating in the stagnant swamps. Slowly but surely it overmasters the few inhabitants, whom nothing but an iron necessity conducts to their abodes. Colds, fevers, liver complaints, and hypochondriases form its suite. Pallid, saffron countenances, with hollow cheeks, lusterless eyes, a swollen body, and heavy, dragging gait; these are the fearful gifts which it has bestowed upon the poverty-stricken population. Behind it lurks a malignant fever, which hurries the greater portion from the world. But why, in these solitudes of death, did there once flourish a luxuriant and joyous life? Simply because there were forests. Man has fearfully marred the equipoise in the economies of nature's household, and fearfully has she avenged herself. By the united testimony of travelers, there is no more melancholy land than that which stretches along the chain of the Appenines, from Genoa to the States of the Church. These Appenines at present are almost entirely stripped of wood, a prodigious, shocking ruin, a series of earth cataracts, as A. Marchand expresses himself. The mountains are unfruitful; the richest valleys are overflowed or threatened with overflow by the streams. According to Schouw (pr. Show,) the swamps of Viareggio. Lentine on Etna, the lagoones of Venice and Comacchio, the districts of the lower Po, the rice-fields of the Po valley, the marshes of Mantua, the northern portions of Lake Como, at the exit of the Adda, etc., to the terror of the inhabitants, present similar phenomena. Along the coasts of Provence, also, converted into bogs, this terrible fever-air creeps and hovers, and it is well known that there a great city, Arles, adorned with splendid palaces and dwellings sufficient to accommodate thousands, once the capital of Gaul itself, and subsequently of the kingdom of Burgundy is at present the abode of only a handfull of fever-stricken inhabitants. What is the reason? The Rhone, on which it lies, is constantly becoming more and more choked with sand, and its banks inundated. And wherefore this? Because, as we have seen above, the upper-Rhone districts are entirely stripped of forests; the rain has long since washed the soil from the mountains, filled with mud, and thus elevated the bed of the river, and consequently the Rhone, converted into a torrent, is forced over its banks and is gradually reducing the neighboringt erritory to swamps.—These swamps will not only gradually change the entire landscape, i. e., produce entirely different plant-covering, but also, under a hot sun, gases inimical to life, marsh-gas and the like, as in the Pontine marshes, will be developed. Thus it is that a trespass committed upon the forests, spreads its influence over wide regions, and visits with disease and death remote generations. We find the same phenomena, but with very different relations, in territories within the tropics. In the low grounds of these territories the too great extent of forests produces a boggy soil, and the yellow fever lurks, like a malicious spirit, in the primeval woods, pitilessly claiming its victims. The isthmus of Panama has acquired, in this respects, a bad eminence of fame. It is well known that very recently, in constructing the railway across the isthmus, thousands of persons fell a sacrifice to swamp fever. The inference is, that the extension as well as the destruction of forests has its limits. Another inference is, that forests bear a relation of incalculable significance, to agriculture, and the life of other vegetable products; nay, that human life itself is most intimately connected with them. We have, therefore, a right to call forests the proper regents of the economy of nature.

THE SLAVE'S APPEAL.

An aged slave, who often tried
To gain his freedom long denied—
Sat in his door, and heavy sighed,
Looked up to heaven, and thus he cried
To God for Liberty:

O, God! Oh, shall I always be
Doomed to the night of slavery
To toil, and never feel, or see,
The glorious sun of Liberty
Beam on my soul?

Must I in chains, and darkness, lie
Forever—lord O hear my cry;
Hear, me my Father, ere I die,
And break these bonds of slavery,
That me enfold!

Thou know'st my suffering, day by day,
My wife, my children, sold away,
Left me alone; Lord let one ray
Of hope inspire me while I pray
For Liberty!

I sued to man, but sued in vain:
It only added to my pain,
He bound me closer to the chain,
And vowed he'd ever o'er me reign
In slavery.

He ceased to pray—A bitter tear,
Stole down each cheek as his closed prayer
He whispered—I have nought to fear,
I feel God's holy presence here,
His power to save,

His prayer was heard, the God of light,
Sent hosts, of holy angels bright,
To free him from dark slavery's night,
And give him robes of purest white,
No more a slave.

The angels come—no more my they
Art thou a slave—come haste away
To realms above, in glorious day!
Thy prayer is heard, no more to pray,
Or freedom crave.

SARA.

DICKEN'S STORY OF THE ORIGIN OF PICKWICK.

Mr. Dickens has latterly been issuing what is called a popular edition of his works, in which he treats us to this little account of the origin of Pickwick.

"I was a young man of three and twenty when the present publishers, attracted by some pieces I was at that time writing in the *Morning Chronicle* newspaper, (of which one series had lately been collected and published in two volumes, illustrated by my esteemed friend, Mr. George Cruikshank,) waited upon me to propose something that should be published in shilling numbers—then only known to me, or I believe to anybody else, by a dim recollection of certain interminable novels in that form which used to be carried about the country by peddlars, and over some of which I remember to have shed innumerable tears before I had served my apprenticeship to Life.

"When I opened my door in Furnival's Inn to the managing partner who represented the firm, I recognised in him the person from whose hands I had bought, two or three years previously, and whom I had never seen before or since, my first copy of the magazine in which my first effusion—dropped stealthily one evening at twilight, with fear and trembling, into a dark office, up a dark court in Fleet street—appeared in all the glory of print; on which memorable occasion—how well I recollect it; I walked down to Westminster Hall and turned into it for half an hour, because my eyes were so dimmed with joy and pride that they could not bear the street, and were not fit to be seen there. I told my visitor of the coincidence, which we both hailed as a good omen, and at fell to business.

"The idea pronounced to me was that the monthly something should be a vehicle for certain plates to be executed by Mr. Seymour; and there was a notion, either on the part of that admirable humorous artist or of my visitor, (I forget which,) that a 'Nimrod Club,' the members of which were to go out shooting, fishing, and so forth, and getting themselves into difficulties through their want of dexterity, would be the best means of introducing these. I objected, on consideration, that, although born and partly bred in the country, I was no great sportsman, except in regard of all kinds of locomotion; that the idea was not novel, and had been already much used; that it would be infinitely better for the plates to arise naturally out of the text; and that I should like to take my own way, with a freer range of English scenes and people, and was afraid I should ultimately do so in any case, whatever course I might prescribe to myself at starting. My views being deferred to, I thought of Mr. Pickwick, and wrote the first number, from the proof sheets of which Mr. Seymour made his drawing of the Club, and that happy portrait of its founder by which he is always recognised, and which may be said to have made him a reality. I connected Mr. Pickwick with a club because of the original suggestion, and I put in Mr. Winkle expressly for the use of Mr. Seymour. We started with a number of twenty-four pages instead of thirty two, and four illustrations in lieu of a couple. Mr. Seymour's sudden and lamentable death before the second number was published, brought about a quick decision upon a point already in agitation; the number became one of thirty two pages, with two illustrations, and remained so to the end. My friends told me it was a low, cheap form of publication, by which I should ruin all my rising hopes; and how right my friends turned out to be everybody now knows.

"'Boz,' my signature in the Morning Chronicle, appended to the monthly cover of this book, and retained long afterwards, was the nickname of a pet child, a younger brother, whom I had dubbed Moses, in honor of the Vicar of Wakefield, which, being facetiously pronounced through the nose became Boses, and being shortened, became Boz. 'Boz' was a very familiar household word to me long before I was an author, and so I came to adopt it."

LIVE FOR SOMETHING.

Live for something, be not idle—
Look about thee for employ;
Sit not down to useless dreaming—
Labor is the sweetest joy.
Folded hands are ever weary,
Selfish hearts are never gay,
Life for thee hath many duties—
Active be, then, while you may.

Scatter blessings in thy pathway!
Gentle words and cheering smiles
Better are than gold and silver,
With their grief dispelling wiles,
As the pleasant sunshine falleth
Fair on the grateful earth,
So let sympathy and kindness
Gladden well the darkened hearth.

Hearts there are oppressed and weary;
Drop the tear of sympathy,
Whisper words of hope and comfort,
Give, and thy reward shall be
Joy unto thy soul returning
From this perfect fountain head;
Freely, as thou freely givest,
Shall the grateful light be shed.

TAKING A SHOWER BATH.—Doctor—"Well, how did your wife manage her shower bath, Deacon?"

Deacon—"She had real good luck, Madam Moody told her how she managed. She said she had a large oiled cap, with a cape to it, like a fireman's, that come all over her shoulders and—"

Doctor—"She's a fool for her pains; that not the way".

Deacon—"So my wife thought—"

Doctor—"Your wife did nothing of the sort, I hope?"

Deacon—"Oh! no, doctor, she used an umbrella."

Doctor—"What! used an umbrella!—What the mischief good did the shower bath do her?"

Deacon—"She said she felt better. Her clothes wasn't wet a mite. She sat under the umbrella for half an hour, till all the water had trickled off, and said 'twas cool and delightful, and just like a little shower bath in the summer."

The oldest clock that has been brought to public notice is thus described by a writer in the New Haven Palladium:

The writer is the owner of a clock, made in London, A. D. 1509—three hundred and forty nine years ago—seventeen years after the discovery of America by Columbus. Its frame is of English oak, rudely carved, but in a good state of preservation.

The machinery, of course, exhibits some marks of the "tooth of time," but a small expense of labor and skill would enable this contemporary of old Harry the Eighth to make a good start again in the world.

The entertainment given by the Mayor of Baltimore to the savans was costly and magnificent. A thousand dollars' worth of wine was consumed. There was a great display of rich and costly flowers, and strawberries and cream were inexhaustible. Science is a dry subject, and its votaries sop up a good deal of drink.

PASSING AWAY.—Hall's Journal of Health says, that of all the multitudes who served in the army of the Revolution, only three hundred and forty-six pensioners remained on the last 4th of July.—Ten per cent. of all the revolutionary pensioners died last year. But the hardy old soldiers must have felt themselves endowed with a new youth, when they came home from the wars and took to themselves young wives; for there are ten widows of soldiers living, where there is one soldier, or four thousand seven hundred and two, to three hundred and forty-six.

Forgiveness is the odor which flowers give when trampled on.

CHARITY.

When you meet with one suspected
Of some secret deed of shame,
And for this by all rejected
As a thing of evil fame;
Guard thine every look and action,
Speak no word of heartless blame,
For the slanderer's vile detraction
Yet may soil thy goodly name.

When you meet with one pursuing
Ways the lost have entered in,
Working out his own undoing,
With his recklessness and sin;
Think, if placed in his condition,
Would a kind word be in vain?
Or a look of cold suspicion
Win thee back to truth again?

There are spots that bear no flowers,
Not because the soil is bad,
But the summer's genial showers
Never make their bosoms glad,
Better have an act that's kindly,
Treated sometimes with disdain,
Than by judging others blindly,
Doom the innocent to pain.

—*London Journal.*

CHEERFULNESS.

MARY MALONEY'S IDEA OF A LOVER.—"What are you singing for?" said I to Mary Maloney.

"Oh! I don't know, ma'am, without it's because my heart feels happy."

"Happy, are you, Mary Maloney? Let me see, you don't own a foot of land in the world."

"Foot of land, is it?" she cried with a hearty Irish laugh. "Oh! what a hand ye be after joking! why, I haven't a penny, let alone the land."

"Your mother is dead?"

"God rest her soul, yes," replied Mary Maloney, with a touch of genuine pathos. "may the angels make her bed in heaven."

"Your brother is still a hard, case, I suppose?"

"Ah! you may well say that, it's nothing but drink, drink, drink, and beating his poor wife, that she is, the creature."

"You have to pay your little sister's board?"

"Sure the bit creature, and she's a good little girl, is Hinny, willing to do whatever I axes her, I don't grudge the money what goes for that."

"You haven't many fashionable dresses, either, Mary Maloney?

"Fashionable, is it? O, yes, I put a piece of whale-bone in my skirt, and me calico gown looks as big as the great ladies. But then ye say true, I haven't but two gowns to me back, two shoes to me feet, and one bonnet to me head, barring the old hood ye gave me."

"You haven't any, lover, Mary Maloney?"

"O be off wid ye!—ketch Mary Maloney getting a lover, these days when the hard times come! No! no, thank heaven I ain't got that to trouble me yet, nor I don't want it."

"What on earth, then, have you got to make you happy? A drunken brother, poor helpless sister, no mother no father, no lover; why, whom do you get all your happiness from?"

The Lord be praised, Miss, it growed up in me. Give me a bit of sunshine, a clean flure, plenty of work, and a sup at the right time; and I'm made.—That makes me laugh and sing; and then if deep trouble comes, why—God helpin' me, I'll try to keep my heart up. Sure it would be a sad thing if Patric McGrue should take it into his head to ax me, but the Lord willin' I'd try to bear up under it!"

The last speech upset my gravity. The idea of looking upon a lover as an affliction was so droll. But she was evidently sincere, having the example of her sister's husband and drunken brother.

From Sargent's School Monthly for March.

TO THE SNOW-DROP.

BY EUES SARGENT.

Emblem of purity, gracefully lifting
Petals of beauty, 'mid wintry snows drifting,
Brave little snow-drop, so fair and so tardy,
First flower to welcome the spring, chill and tardy,—

Frost cannot wither thee, cold cannot frighten,
Patiently tarrying till skies may brighten.
Snow-piercer, cloud-gazer, wind scorner, eye-cheerer,
Bring, bring to my heart thy dear message yet nearer.

When age or sorrow is darkly impending,
Snows of adversity thickly descending,
Then, springing out of them, checked by no blasting,
Let there bloom thoughts of the life everlasting:—

Come, like snow-drops, amid our endurance,
Bringing to each weary heart the assurance
To Joy's frozen waste spring draws nigher and nigher,
And death is the way to life higher and higher.

LEVIATHAN FARMING.—We see it stated that some men of Capital in New York, Buffalo and Chicago, have it in contemplation to establish in the West, a leviathan farm, of from 100,000 to 200,000 acres. Their object is to do for agricultore, by the use of combined wealth and the power of machinery, what has been done in the last half century by the railroad and factory for the old stage coach and spinning wheel. The basis of the project is thus stated:

They will organize the vast tract into two rival establishments, with a military organization of labor, gigantic machinery to plow, plant, reap and render harvests, vast herds of horses, sheep and cattle of the most select stock, and the cultivation of fruits and grain upon a grand scale. The organization will justly combine the interests of capital and labor, and by its colossal economies and its scientific appliances of creative industrial power, and its just system of distribution, it will attemps to give the world the example of a true Republic, an industrial Commonwealth, where poverty duplicity, robbery and crime are unknown.

MUSICAL TASTE IN AMERICA.—An American sojourning in Rome, Italy, writes to Dwight's Journal of Music:

Perhaps the only thing in which I am disappointed in Italy is in its music, and the musical cultivation of its inhabitants. It is true that even the smallest towns have opera houses, but the style of performance is poor. Then, like many other people, I had expected that in Italy, music was in the domestic circle, brought to almost professional perfection, and that every other young man was a Mario, and almost every young woman a Grisi.—But I find myself much mistaken. As a general thing there appears to be no more real taste for music here than in the United States; certainly there are not half or a quarter so many piano fortes or hand organs in proportion to the population, if that is to be taken as an index.

RESUMPTION OF THE BANKS OF SOUTH CAROLINA.—The directors of the banks of Charleston, after a number of conferences through their presidents, have agreed unanimously to resume specie payments in July next—the particular day to be determined hereafter, or probably left to the convenience of each bank.

Hon. Joshua R. Giddings will not return to Washington during the present session, having paired off with a member from the South. His health is improving, but by advice of his physicians, he keeps aloof from political excitement.

LOCAL AGENTS FOR THE ANTI-SLAVERY BUGLE.

Mrs. M. C. K. Arter, Salineville, Ohio.
Mrs. C. L. Morgan, Sylvester, Green Co., Wis.
Phebe T. Merritt, Ionia, Michigan.
Adrian, Samuel Hayhall, Michigan,
Livonia, Harriet Fuller "
Plymouth, Isaac N. Hedden, "
Ypsilanti, Samuel D. Moore, "
Union City, John D. Zimmerman, Michigan,
McRoy Grove, Tho's Fox, "
Battle Creek, Phebe H. Merritt, "
Bedford, Henry Cornell, "
Farmington, Abram Powers, "
Ann Arbor, R. Glazier.
Edinburgh, Thomas C. Heighton, Ohio.
Joseph Puckett, Winchester, Indiana,
Wm. Horn, Brighton, Indiana.
G. L. Gale, Northport, Indiana.
Wm. Hopkins, Freemont, "
Elizabeth Morse, Angola, "
Henry Bowman, Johnstown, Barry Co. Mich.
Daniel Earle, Newton Falls, Ohio.

ANTI-SLAVERY TRACTS.

The Executive Committee of the American Anti-Slavery Society have issued the following Tracts for gratuitous distribution:

No. 1. The United States Constitution, Examined.
No. 2. White Slavery in the United States.
No. 3. Colonization. By Rev. O. B. Frothingham.
No. 4. Does Slavery Christianize the Negro? By Rev. T. W. Higginson.
No. 5. The Inter-State Slave Trade. By John G. Palfrey.
No. 6. The "Rum" of Jamaica. By Richard Hildreth.
No. 7. Resolution the only Remedy for Slavery.
No. 8. To Mothers in the Free States. By Mrs. E. L. Follen.
No. 9. Influence of Slavery upon the White Population. By a Lady.
No. 10. Slavery and the North. By C. C. Burleigh.
No. 11. Discunion our Wisdom and our Duty. By Rev. Charles K. Hodges.
No. 12. Anti-Slavery Hymns and Songs. By Mrs. E. L. Follen.
No. 13. The Two Altars; or, Two Pictures in One. By Mrs. Harriet B. Stowe.
No. 14. "How can I Help to Abolish Slavery?" or, Counsels to the Newly Converted. By Maria W. Chapman.
No. 15. What have we, as Individuals, to do with Slavery? By Susan C. Cabot.
No. 16. The American Tract Society; and its Policy of Suppression and Silence. Being the Unanimous Remonstrance of the Fourth Congregational Society, Hartford, Ct.
No. 17. The God of the Bible Against Slavery. By Rev. Charles Beecher.

All donations for the Tract Fund, or for the circulation of any particular Tract of the above series, should be sent to Francis Jackson, Treasurer of the American Antislavery Society, 21 Cornhill, Boston.

Fifty Dollars will stereotype an eight-page tract and print *five thousand* copies of it.

Application for the above Tracts, for gratuitous distribution, should be made to SAMUEL MAY, Jr., 21 Cornhill, Boston to the Anti-Slavery Offices, 138 Nassau street New York, and 31 North street, Philadelphia; to JOEL MCMILLAN, Salem, Columbiana Co., Ohio; or to JACOB WALTON, Jr., Adrian, Michigan.

The United States Constitution and its
PRO-SLAVERY COMPROMISES.

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October 18, 1856.

Copies of this work will be sent by mail on the receipt of its price and the amount of postage viz., forty-four cents for those in paper covers, sixty cents for those in cloth.

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Salem, Columbiana County, Ohio.
SHARP & KING,

Manufacturers of Improved Steam Engines for all purposes; Steam Boilers of every description; all kinds of Mill Gearing; Iron Planers; Engine Lathes; Upright Drills; Gear-cutting Machines, &c., &c.

Gear-cutting done to order on New and Improved principles.

We Manufacture "Superior Engines" and Machinery for Saw-Mills, with which ordinary hands can cut more Lumber, with less expense for operation and repairs, than can be done with any other kind of Mills.

Particular attention given to the construction of Machinery for Flouring Mills—both Steam and Water.

We have provided ourselves with a Gear-cutting Machine, which enables us to cut gearing 6½ feet in diameter—and under,—and 10 inch face,—and under—also to fill core wheels and dress the teeth with the same machine, which insures accuracy and uniformity in the teeth. Dressing cogs in this way is less expensive and more accurate than doing it by hand. We will warrant our gearing to run almost as still and smooth as belts. A good assortment of Gum Belting, always on hand at the lowest prices.

☞ Cash paid for old Iron, Copper and Brass.

March 28, 1857.-1y.

Geo. W. Manly,
AMBROTYPE AND
DAGUERRIAN ARTIST
SCHILLINGS' BLOCK,
Main Street, Salem, Ohio.
Salem, June 23, 1855.

GROCERY & PROVISION
Store.

J. M. THOMPSON keeps on hand a full assortment of all kinds of Groceries, Sugars, Coffee, Tea, Molasses, and Syrup; also Bacon, Fish by the barrel, half barrel or pound; Flour, Rice, Cigars, Tobacco, Soaps and Burning Fluid. He is receiving fresh Goods from the East and West nearly every day, and can and will sell as low as any other establishment in Town.

N. B. Western Reserve Cheese constantly on hand and for sale.

☞ Cash paid for Eggs.

Salem, May 30, 1857.

UNRIVALED ATTRACTIONS!!

EMERSON'S MAGAZINE
AND
Putnam's Monthly.

The Union of EMERSON'S MAGAZINE and PUTNAM'S MONTHLY has given to the consolidated work a circulation exceed to but one similar publication in the country, and has secured for it a combination of literary and artistic talent probably unrivaled by any other magazine in the world. During the first month, the sale in the trade and demand from subscribers exceeded 80,000 copies, and the numbers already issued of the consolidated work are universally conceded to have surpassed, in the richness of their literary contents and the beauty and profuseness of their pictorial illustrations, any magazine ever before issued from the American press. Encouraged by these evidences of favor, the publishers have determined to commence the new volume in January with still additional attractions, and to offer such inducements to subscribers as cannot fail to place it, in circulation, at the head of American Magazines. With this view they now announce the following splendid programme. They have purchased that superb and costly steel-plate engraving

"THE LAST SUPPER,"

and will present a copy of it to every three-dollar subscriber for the year 1858. It was engraved at a cost of over $6,000, by the late celebrated A. L. Dick, from the original of Raphael Morghen after Leonardo Da Vinci, and is the largest steel plate engraving ever executed in this country, being three times the size of the ordinary three-dollar engravings.

The first impressions of this engraving are sold at $10, and it was the intension of the artist that none of the engravings should ever be offered for a less sum than $5, being richly worth that amount. Thus every three-dollar subscriber will receive the Magazine one year—cheap at $3—and this splendid engraving, richly worth $5, thus getting for $3 the value of $8.

We shall commence striking off the engravings immediately, yet it can hardly be expected that impressions of so large a plate can be taken off as fast as they will be called for by subscribers. We shall, therefore, furnish them in the order in which subscriptions are received. Those who desire to obtain their engraving early, and from its best impressions, should send in their subscriptions without delay. The engraving can be sent in rollers, by mail, or in any other manner, as subscribers shall order.

$20,000 IN WORKS OF ART.

In addition to the superb engraving of "The Last Supper," which will be presented to every three-dollar subscriber for 1858, the publishers have completed arrangements for the distribution, on the 25th day of December, 1858, of a series of splendid works of art, consisting of one hundred rich and rare Oil Paintings, valued at from $100 to $1,000 each. Also, 2,000 magnificent Steel-Plate Engravings, worth from $3 to $5 each, making in all, over THREE THOUSAND GIFTS, worth TWENTY THOUSAND DOLLARS.

Inclose $3 to the publishers and you will commence receiving the Magazine by return mail.—You will also receive with the first copy a numbered subscription receipt entitling you to the engraving of

"THE LAST SUPPER,"

and a chance to draw one of these THREE THOUSAND PRIZES".

REASONS WHY YOU SHOULD SUBSCRIBE FOR
EMERSON'S MAGAZINE
FOR 1858.

First: Because its literary contents will, during the year, embrace contributions from over SEVENTY different writers and thinkers, numbering among them the most distinguished of American authors.

Second: Because its editorial departments, "Our Studio," "Our Window," and "Our Office," will each be conducted by an able editor—and will surpass, in the variety and richness of its editorial contents, any other magazine.

Third: Because it will contain, during the year nearly six hundred original pictorial illustrations from designs by the first American artists.

Fourth: Because for the sum of $3 you will receive this splendid monthly, more richly worth that sum than any other magazine, and the superb engraving of "The Last Supper," worth $5.

Fifth: Because you will very likely draw one of the three thousand prizes to be distributed on the 25th day of December, 1858—perhaps one that is worth $1,000.

Notwithstanding that these extraordinary inducements can hardly fail to accomplish the object of the publishers without further efforts yet they have determined to continue through the year

A GREAT LIBRARY OFFER.

To any person who will get up a club of twenty four subscribers, either at one or more post-offices, we will present a splendid Library, consisting of Forty Large Bound Volumes, embracing the most popular works in the market.—The club may be formed at the club price, $2 a year without the engraving, or at the full price $3 with the engraving of the Last Supper to each subscriber. List and description of the Library, and specimen copy of the Magazine, will be forwarded on receipt of twenty-five cents. Over 30 Libraries, or 8,000 volumes, have already been distributed in accordance with this offer, and we should be glad of an opportunity to furnish a library to every clergyman, to every school teacher, or to some one at every post office in the country.

AGENTS GETTING RICH.

The success which our agents are meeting with is almost astonishing. Among the many evidences of this fact, we are permitted to publish the following:

GENTLEMEN: The following facts in relation to what your Agents are doing in this section, may be of use to some enterprising young man in want of employment. The Rev. John E. Jarden, of this place has made, since last Christmas, over $1,000 in his agency. Mr. David M. Heath, of Knightsville, Mo., your General Agent for Platt County, is making $6 per day for each Sub-Agent employed by him; and Messrs Weimer & Evans, of Oregon, Mo., your Agents for Holt County, are making from $6 to $25 per day, and your humble servant has made, since the seventh day of last January, over $1,700, besides paying for 200 acres of land out of the business worth, over $1,000. You are at liberty to publish this statement, if you like, and to refer to any of the parties named.

DANIEL GANOE, Carrollton, Mo.

With such inducements as we offer, anybody can obtain subscribers. We invite every young man out of employment, and every lady who desires a pleasant MONEY making occupation to apply at once for an agency. Applications should inclose 25 cents for a specimen copy of the Magazine, which will always be forwarded with answer to application by return mail.

Specimen Engraving.

As we desire to place in the hands of every person who proposes to get up a club, and also of every agent, a copy of the engraving of "THE LAST SUPPER," as a specimen, each applicant inclosing us 25 will receive the engraving, postpaid by return mail, also specimens of our publications and one of the numbered subscription receipts entitling the holder to the Magazine one year and to a chance in the distribution. This offer is made only to those who desire to act as agents or to form clubs. Address

OAKSMITH & CO.,
No. 371 Broadway, New York.

BLANK DEEDS, Mortgages, Judgment Notes, Executions and Summons for sale at this Office.